The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times
Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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In News Spotlight

Repatriates Bare Enemy's Cruelty To Innocent Nippon Internees

Deep indignation at the atrocious treatment meted out by the Americans, Australians and other enemy peoples upon the innocent and helpless Japanese at the internment camps, was expressed by the repatriates who attended the roundtable conference of returned internees held under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association yesterday.

Shokichi Mogami, chief of the Exportation Section of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, who was in the United States at the time of the outbreak of the War, declared that although America talks much about liberty and equality, racial discrimination is rampant in that country.

"In American cartoons, the Japanese people are drawn as pigmies or monkeys," Mr. Mogami pointed out. "A recent issue of the popular American magazine, Life, openly declared that the 20th Century is for America. The Yankees seem to be intending to make Japan the second Philippines."

Recalling the time of the start of the War, Masao Yamamoto, former president of the Dallas Branch Office of the Nippon Cotton Company in Texas, stated:

Possessions Plundered

"On the evening of December 8, 1941, detectives of the Dallas Police Station broke into my house and put me into jail after plundering all of my possessions. They put a number plate on my chest as if I were a convict. At first I was confined in a solitary cell but later transferred to a jail together with robbers and negro convicts. I was secretly jubilant to hear the jailers talking that Pearl Harbor had been attacked by the Japanese Forces.

"The public sentiment toward the Japanese in Texas was aggravating. The bereaved members of those who had been killed in Hawaii by the Japanese bombings especially hate Japanese people. Almost every day, the local newspapers published contributions urging to slaughter all

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Press Comments

Tuesday, February 9

ASAHI—Constructive Budget

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Chungking, Slave of U.S.

Constructive Budget

ASAHI—The extraordinary war expenditure special accounts budget for the next fiscal year amounting to ¥27,000,000,000 was presented to the Diet yesterday. The fact that it took place on an Imperial Rescript day is significant in view of the nature of the appropriations, which is the expression in so many yen of the determination of the 100,000,000 people of Japan to fight the war until final victory is won.

It is to be noted that there is an item of ¥3,300,000,000 to be borrowed, which manifests another side of the budget, namely, its importance for the liberation of Asia by all the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is an astonishing fact that in a little over one year since the outbreak of war, the construction of the Greater East Asia area has steadily progressed and the Co-Prosperity Sphere can now make such contributions to the wartime finance of our nation.

The extraordinary war budget will most probably be unanimously passed by the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee today and passed by both Houses by tomorrow. The people, however, must not consider their task ended with the approval of the budget. Having approved it, they must do their utmost to assure its execution. This is the fundamental difference between such a budget as that of the United States and ours.

If the extraordinary war budget is added to the appropriations of the War and Navy Ministries, the combined War budget will form 75 per cent of the total expenditure for the next fiscal year as against 73 per cent which is the proportion in the current fiscal year. This proportionate increase had been expected and desired. On the other hand, the increase of ¥9,000,000,000 from ¥18,000,000,000 to ¥27,000,000,000 in the new war budget, compared with the increase of ¥5,000,000,000 from ¥45,000,000,000 to ¥50,000,000,000 of the national income, is of considerable magnitude and entails the need of a corresponding retrenchment in the spendings of the people. Of the total amount of revenue, however, the proportion of tax revenue and kindred items will be 27 per cent in the next fiscal year against 30 per cent in the current account, so that there will be a corresponding margin to compensate for the retrenchment.

In order that the budget may be fully executed, efforts are required from two sides. The one is that of raising the sum required and of buying public bonds with the money saved. The other is to increase productivity, and this problem is inseparably linked with those of public service by all in their respective vocational fields and regulation of consumption. In these efforts really lies the true meaning of the peoples' consent to the war spendings. It will be our duty and pride to enable the sum to be increased more and more as we fight on.

Chungking, Slave of U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The way in which Chungking has recently come to appeal to the United States for help with crocodile tears pouring forth offers a grand spectacle. It appears that the wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who is still sojourning in America, is using the sob-stuff, as Americans would put it, to obtain the sorely needed help but she is being outdone by the wife of Wellington Koo, whose methods are even more glaring. Mrs. Koo in begging the United States on her knees and saying that if the United States failed to give the needed aid Chungking might collapse any minute may seem to her own self as living up to the reputation of a diplomat's wife but it is more probable that she, or Mrs. Chiang too, for that matter, will end in bungling the proverbial sale of a cow. They might believe that they have skilfully played up to the psychology of the Americans but it so happens that about the only Americans that are dancing to their tune are Wendell Willkie, among politicians, and the magazine Life, among the numerous periodicals published in the United States. As Willkie and editors of Life have no doubt been amply fed with dinners by Chungking they may be acting out of simple courtesy and even Americans are well aware what the consequences will be even if they give aid in real earnest.

For instance, the contributions for aid to Chungking that had been collected in the United States since the outbreak of the China Affair on cries for help from Chungking reached a considerable sum but it soon became clear to the Americans that the money would not reach the Chinese masses under the Chungking regime and somehow disappeared in the course of transit. Thus they thought it won't do to send aid in money, so they decided to do so in goods, which they thought couldn't be misappropriated so easily. As goods have disappeared on the way just as briskly, Americans now seem to be scandalized.

On the part of the Chinese masses under the Chungking regime, too, they know too well that whatever aid America may send would only be used to fatten the Soong family, including Chiang Kai-shek. Pearl Buck, the well-known authority on things Chinese, has already pointed out to the Americans the danger of the naive thinking that by merely making presents to China it could be managed. Such is the sweet relationship between the United States and Chungking.

Consequently, Chungking considers it the best policy to beg for more and more help. Its intention is simply to obtain as much material from America as possible.

In this regard we may cite the case of Owen Lattimore, who Roosevelt sent to Chungking as its American adviser. As is well known, Lattimore, who is an authority on Communists of China, planned in various ways to bring about the coalition of the Communist Party with Chungking but he had to return home without success. It so happened that Chiang Kai-shek declined his offers of mediation because it was tantamount to American intervention in the internal politics of Chungking.

From this incident it is as clear as daylight that the United States would extend aid to Chungking in real earnest only when Chungking consents to become the slave of the United States.

On the part of Japan, it is all the same to it what antics Chungking may stage. Its straight course is to defeat and overthrow the Chungking regime. The more Chungking tends to become the slave of the United States and Britain, the more intense will the punitive drive grow.

Nippon's Forces Train in the Frozen North

Braving the intense cold on the frozen plains of northern Manchoukuo, a Japanese ski corps is shown here conducting rigorous training. Above, cameramen are busy at work filming the activities of the northern defenders. (Passed by the War Ministry).

AMERICAN AID TO CHIANG FAILS

Gets Meager Amount, States Australian Broadcaster in N.Y.

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The United States aid to Chungking under the Lease-Lend Law is practically useless, it was broadcast from New York by the representative of the Australian Broadcasting Station at New York today.

"Of goods sent by air from the United States for Chungking under the Lease-Lend Law, what actually reaches the regime is only about 1 per cent of the total," he stated. "In this manner, the Chungking regime will finally starve because of the blockade by Japan, and it will have no other way open but to give up resistance."

Becomes More Frantic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—Recent indications show that the moribund Chiang regime has become ever more frantic in demanding more aid from America as Chungking representatives in the United States have publicly revealed the urgent need of supplying Chungking with war materials.

Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, declared in

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BRAZIL JOINS ALLIANCE OF ANTI-AXIS POWERS

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—Though the Brazilian Government formally decided to join the anti-Axis alliance treaty at its Cabinet session held yesterday, Foreign Minister Oswald Aranha explained that the decision did not mean Brazil's war declaration against Japan, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

"The Brazilian Government joined the anti-Axis alliance, but it does not mean the declaration of war against Japan," the Brazilian Foreign Minister explained today. "Japan-Brazil relations may be said to be the same as Japan-Soviet relations. Japan and Brazil have severed diplomatic relations, but they are not in a state of war."

Mrs. Giraud in Axis Hands

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Robert Murphy, United States Representative in North Africa, said today that the wife of General Henri Giraud has been detained by the Axis side, but the place where she is kept is not known, it is reported from Algiers.

U.S. May Soon Have to Give Up Pro Baseball and Kentucky Derby

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—In the United States serious public attention is now being directed to the question as to whether professional baseball is included in professions unnecessary under the present wartime condition, as Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Man Power Committee, has announced that those engaged in unnecessary professions will be transferred to military service or the war industries.

Managers and players of various professional teams are meeting in conference in New York to discuss this question, according to a report from New York reaching here today.

"If professional baseball is prohibited, a great number of people engaged in the profession and investors in the game have to decide their future. It is desirable that President Roosevelt will quickly make a decision one way or the other," remarked a certain baseball official.

The Kentucky Derby, which has been famous since 1875, is likely to be abolished. Joseph Eastman, Chairman of the National Defense Transportation Board, remarked; "The National Defense Transportation Board has no authority to prohibit horse racing, but unless the Derby is stopped the wartime special transportation plan will be greatly hindered.

WAR FRONT BRIEFS

Planes Bomb Enemy Bases

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 8.—Imperial Army Air Units raided Kweilin, Kwangsi, an important base of the American air forces in China, this morning and again this afternoon, and also bombed Hengyang, an important point in Hunan province, the same afternoon and inflicted heavy damages on military equipment. All planes safely returned to the base.

Enemy Planes Shot Down

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, February 8.—A formation of Consolidated B-24 planes of the United States air force again raided Rangoon today, following yesterday's attack, and dropped bombs on pagodas and the innocent public. Japanese land units opened fire and shot down two of the enemy planes, while another one is almost certain to have been downed. One plane barely managed to escape. In the air battle two of the enemy planes were severely damaged. Thus in all six of the enemy planes were shot down or heavily damaged.

Italy Announces War Results

Domei

ROME, February 8.—The Italian Naval authorities announced the damages which the Axis forces inflicted to enemy warcraft, merchant ships and air force in the Mediterranean during the three months ending on February 7, as follows:

66 warcraft: an aircraft carrier, 11 cruisers, and 14 destroyers were sunk; two aircraft carriers, two battleships, 15 cruisers and a destroyer severely damaged.

205 merchant ships: 95 were sunk and 110 damaged severely.

650 planes either shot down or destroyed.

Anglo-U.S. Joint Labor Set

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—William Green, Chairman of the United States Labor Federation, announced today that a joint council of the labor leaders of the United States and Great Britain was formed for the object of concentrating the labor of the two countries, it is reported from Washington.

10 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—In addition to 16 enemy transports and oil tankers, totaling 102,500 tons, sank in the Atlantic area, announced yesterday, 10 more transports and tankers, totaling 109,000 tons, were sunk in the same area, it was announced today by the German High Command in a special communique.

FILIPINOS URGED TO BACK JAPAN

Vargas Delivers Stirring Speech--Says People Must Attain Ideal

Domei

MANILA, February 8.—At the mass meeting of Filipinos held today, George B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines expressed his gratitude of Japan for the assistance and encouragement which are being accorded for the reconstruction of the Philippines and at the same urged all Filipinos to attain their ideal under the guidance of Japan.

Chief Administer Vargas's speech follows:

"On this historic commemorative day, I, as the Chief Administrator of the Philippines express my deep gratitude to our countrymen who with sincerity and vitality are doing their utmost to attain our ideal.

"Today should be a day of devotion to Filipinos. We are bathing in the balmy sun of nearing freedom. Today is the day for us to pledge our loyalty and allegiance to Japan who has promised us our freedom.

"Japan has no territorial ambition, nor dreams of exploitation and despotism. Instead, Japan intends to free the Asiatics from Anglo-American imperialism and bring about

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PEOPLE OF NANKING FETE DEFENSE MEMORIAL DAY

Domei

NANKING, February 8.—For the first time since the participation of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Asia, the people of the capital today observed the East Asia Defense Memorial Day with tense feeling and renewed their determination to accomplish the defense and rehabilitation of Greater East Asia hand in hand with Japan.

Following today's observance, various fitting functions will be held tomorrow which marks the day just one month since the entrance of the National Government in the current war to elevate the war consciousness of the people in crushing completely the anti-Axis Powers.

Half Fare on China Railways

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—The Ministry of Communications and the Central China Railway Company have agreed on the issuance of half-fare railway tickets to public functionaries travelling between Shanghai and Nanking on official business. These tickets went into effect on February 1.

House Acts Today On War Accounts For Special Needs

Debates Continue on Additional Estimates Of Emergency Military Expenditures, Education and Price Policies

The House of Representatives today will concentrate its major efforts in examining the additional estimates for the emergency military account at the general session of the budget committee which started about 10 a.m. to be continued until evening when approval on the proposed estimates is expected to be made with the unanimous approval of the House.

The Lower House, at the same time, will have its plenary session this afternoon and bills submitted by the Government, which have already been studied, inclusive of those already passed by the House of Peers, are scheduled to be discussed for approval on the spot.

No plenary session will be held today at the House of Peers, whose activity will be limited to the holding of several subcommittees' meetings where scrutiny began on several Government bills.

The afternoon session of the House of Representatives' budget committee yesterday was conducted with ever unrelaxing zeal both on the part of the Government representatives and the committeemen. The first interpellation, of Chairman Tsuneo Kanemitsu of the Budget Committee, was instrumental in drawing the explicit explanations of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on the respective functions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the details of which were reported in the morning edition of this paper.

South's Administration Clarified

Mr. Kanemitsu's interpellations were followed by those of Tetsutaro Kobayashi, of Yamagata, who requested the Prime Minister to clarify the forms of government to be granted to the various occupied regions in the South. General Tojo answered he would have these regions administered by forms of government best suited for the respective inhabitants to stage close collaboration with Japan.

To the next query made by Norimo Takashiro of Kagoshima as to the Government's measures to heighten the sense of the State among the teachers in genera lthe Prime Minister said that the desired goal would be attained by the self-reflection among the teachers that on their shoulders hang the very important duty to bring up the second generation both healthfully and highly disciplined.

Chairman Kanemitsu rose up again after a few other succeeding interpellators and wanted the educational authorities' explanation on the need of prompt adoption by the Government of the proposals made by a group of Diet members to have a special fund created to help bright students continue their schooling without being worried over educational expenses. Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, responding to the interpellation, promised that the Government would do its best toward the realization of the measure within this year.

Requisitioning Questioned

Seizo Mogami, of Gunma, one of the last interpellators at the session, asked whether the Government has the intention of extending the age limit for those requisitioned for state service. Welfare Minister Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, answering the question, said the question had not been considered yet among the authorities. Mr. Mogami further

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NANKING HAILS ASSETS RETURN

Japan's Faithfulness Seen in Restoration Of Over 1,000 Items

Domei

NANKING, February 8.—The steps just taken by the Japanese Government to transfer to the National Government of China more than 1,000 items of enemy assets held by the Japanese Forces in China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are being gratefully welcomed by both the Government and civilian circles here.

The present generous measure constitutes a major expression of the Japanese pledge as expressed in the joint Sino-Japanese declaration made on the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions and settlements in China by Japan, all quarters here agree.

Regarding the operation of some of the returned assets, like industrial plants, it is now being arranged that the major portion of control will be placed under the direct control of the Chinese, with the rest being placed under joint Sino-Japanese management.

There are still other workable assets, the operation of which will be later defined after a close survey of the items both by the Japanese and Chinese is completed. All in all, the guiding operational principle will be based on enhancing productivity to meet the needs of the current war.

The number of assets transferred are given below:

In North China (inclusive of the regions under the administration of the Mengchiang Government):

General assets	68
Cultural assets	702
Total	770
In Central China:	
General assets	100
Cultural assets	124
Total	233
Grand total	1,003

Chu Min-yi Gives Statement

Domei

NANKING, February 8.—In connection with the Japanese decision to transfer control to the National Government of China of enemy pro-

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ARGENTINA TAKES STEPS TO ASSURE NEUTRALITY

To Intensify Control Over Communists, Fascists

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—Home Minister Dr. Miguel L. Culaciati of Argentina issued a strict order today to all provincial governors throughout the country to intensify the control and supervision of all communistic and fascist organizations that may hinder the neutral policy of Argentina.

At the same time, the Argentina Government started a large-scale campaign to arrest all communists in the country, and already this evening three leaders of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party were arrested.

The office of the Central Executive Committee was searched, and numerous members who were holding a secret meeting there were arrested. All members of the Communist Party will be detained shortly in La Pampa,

Severe Attitude Is Taken By Chile Against Japanese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—The staff of the Japanese Legation in Chile is still detained in the Legation compound and not allowed to communicate with the outside in any way.

Japanese residents in Santiago and Valparaiso are under strict official supervision and they are not allowed to communicate with each other.

Those who were put under detention were sent to small towns in southern Chile. But as such detention camps are situated in small towns, they are allowed to go out-of-doors.

IRANIAN CABINET SPLIT OVER U.S.

10 Members Resigned Because They Objected To American Advisers

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 7.—With 10 Cabinet members tendering their resignations over the problem of issuing an Imperial decree to give United States advisers the right to veto decisions of the Iranian Cabinet, the political situation in that country is becoming serious, it is reported here.

According to the report, since the anti-Axis forces' unlawful invasion of Iran, United States advisers have arrived and are arriving in that country in succession to meddle in State administration.

Recently, indignant over the step taken by Premier Ahmed Ghavan Saltanah to proclaim an Imperial decree to give the right of veto to American advisers on decisions of the Cabinet, 10 members of the administration tendered their resignations.

Having been dissuaded by King Riza Khan Pahlevi from resigning, they withdrew their resignations. However, yesterday they again tendered their resignations with the result that the Iranian Government has been thrown into confusion.

These 10 State Ministers regard the measure taken by the premier as being unconstitutional and intended to sell the fatherland to the United States and Britain.

Therefore, they assert that they went on a "political strike."

The expanding American influence in Iran is reported by a Reuters Teheran dispatch as follows:

"With the successive arrivals of United States advisers, American influence is steadily increasing in Iran, and American advisers now number 15.

"The latest arrival is Rex Vivian, who is to work with the Iranian Food Ministry under a two-year contract to develop the fertile land of Northern Iran. Harold Glesam is also to be hired by the Iranian Government under a five-year contract as an adviser on commerce, navigation and custom taxation.

"Besides, many other American advisers are scheduled to arrive in Iran to be appointed advisers on finance, military operations and police administration."

Repatriates Bare Cruelty of Enemy

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Japanese nationals and Nisei living in America."

Another repatriate, Hidekiyo Nishiyama who had been a resident in New Caledonia for 30 years said, "On the morning of December 8, I was taken to a concentration camp which was encircled with barbed wire entanglements. On the following day, I, together with other internees, was transferred to a small island.

"The concentration camp there was an old church where we had to make our beds out of the grass we had collected. The Japanese internees totaled 1,100. Having been given no utensils, we used wooden plates and bricks instead.

Ten Japanese Killed

"Many of us fell ill due to the terrible sanitary condition and finally eight men died. The internees were transferred to Australia in batches of 100 or 200 and, meanwhile, the remaining ones were forced to hard labor. In the course of six months, another two of our companions died.

"All the while, we were placed under the control of ignorant negro soldiers who used to strike and kick us. Some kind foreigners who had been acquainted with some of the internees made us presents which, however, were snatched by the negro soldiers.

"The condition in the transport by which we were transferred to Australia was indeed terrible. We were confined in the holds where cows were being carried. The freighter, changing its schedule of directly sailing to Sydney, stopped at Brisbane. It was because special submarines of the Imperial Navy attacked Sydney at that time."

Inaugural Rites Held Here For Asia Women's Council

Inaugural ceremonies for the Women's Council of the Dai Nippon Asia Development League were held at 11:30 a.m. yesterday at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi.

Present at the ceremonies were Mrs. Nai Direck Jaiyanama, wife of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, Hau Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, director of the Asia Development League and over 300 other dignitaries.

Telegrams of felicitation were received by the council from Mrs. Chang Ching-hui, wife of the Premier of Manchoukuo, Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the President of the National Government of China, and Mrs. P. Phibun Songkhram, wife of the Premier of Thailand.

Where It's 40 Degrees Below Zero

The icicles on the hoods of the soldiers and on the horses attest to the severe cold now prevailing in the northern border region of Manchoukuo where the temperature not infrequently goes down as low as 40 degrees C below zero.

(Passed by the War Ministry).

House Acts Today On War Accounts

(Continued From Page 1)

queried as to the requisition of the Chosenese. The Welfare Minister thereupon disclosed that the suggested case may perhaps be realized in the future.

Education to Be Furthered

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in response to the queries made by Masazumi Ando, of Tokyo in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, stated that the Government will see to the establishment of post-graduate schools at private universities. As to when it will be realized, which point was most pressed by the interpellator, the Prime Minister remarked "as soon as possible."

General Tojo's answer ran in gist as follows:

"The proposed establishment of post-graduate schools at Government universities is intended to have either the graduate of both the Government and private universities enter the new institutes which will be an important organ for the state. The expenses for the studies at the institutes will be covered as much as possible by the Government.

"As to the contributions to the state made in the past by many private universities, I quite agree to the interpellator in thanking the schools. I also admit with Mr. Ando that some of these private universities are well equipped and quite up to the level of the best institute for learning.

"With respect to the interpellator's request that the private universities will be equipped with their own post-graduate schools, the Government will do its best toward its earlier realization."

The Prime Minister, lastly answering Mr. Ando's query if the students, in the proposed institutes will be favored with the postponement of their military service, said that the matter is still under the deliberation among the authorities.

Price Policy Clarified

The price policy of Japan within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be aimed at the stabilization of the livelihood of the inhabitants, as well as at reinforcing the power of the nation, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared yesterday in reply to an interpellation posed by Michio Hisama, representative of Kanagawa Prefecture, before a hearing of the general budget committee in the Lower House.

The Prime Minister said, "I am of the opinion that the trade within the Co-Prosperity under the wartime conditions should be aimed at increasing the production of materials which are absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the war and also at the stabilization of the livelihood of the inhabitants."

The Prime Minister also stated, "the price policy with the Co-Prosperity Sphere should also be in consonance with the aforementioned policy. At present Japan is cooperating with Manchoukuo and North China to checkmate the advance in prices, taking into consideration the living conditions of the peoples. This policy also will be closely followed in the future as well, so that materials to and from these countries may be exchanged at their proper values.

"As regards the price policy within the Co-Prosperity Sphere I deem it necessary that it should be directed toward the stabilization of the livelihood of the inhabitants and also toward enhancing the fighting power of Japan, taking, of course, into consideration the economic standards of the various nations, so that the price policy in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be in accord with the low price policy pursued in Japan," the Prime Minister concluded.

JAPANESE TAKE SKATING CROWN

Make Brilliant Showing in Contest at Kodama Rink, Hsinking

Scoring 129 points against Manchoukuo's 57 points, the Japanese team was crowned champion of the two-day skating meet of the East Asia Athletic Meet, which was concluded on Monday at the Kodama rink, Hsinking.

Continuing their supremacy in the men's speed skating events, Japan's representatives captured all three races held on Monday, besides reversing Sunday's defeat by downing the Manchoukuo hockey team, 6 to 5.

Talented Takamasa Hirokawa, Japan's premiere skater again stole the spotlight, spreadeagling a select field to take both the 1,500 and 10,000 meter races. On Sunday Hirokawa finished first in the 5,000-meter race.

In the women's division, Nippon and Manchoukuo split honors. Miss Makiko Nawate of Manchoukuo, this year's Meiji Shrine title-holder in the 1,000-meter event, captured the race in the time of 1 minute 51.4 seconds. Miss Tomiko Nagano extended Japan's supremacy in the long distance events by taking the 5,000-meter race.

Honors in the figure skating events went to the Japanese team as Miss Tsukioka and Kataki Katayama were judged champions in their respective divisions.

Nippon's winning tally in the hockey match was scored in the final minutes of the game, after the two sixes had battled to a 4-all count in the first two periods.

The winter games of the East Asia Athletic Meet will be brought to a close with the skiing meet to be held for two days at the Nanchan Slope in Tunghan.

Hockey Score:

Japan	1	4	1—6
Manchoukuo	2	3	0—5

Keio to Inaugurate Lectures on Hungary

Hungarian culture and the Magyar language will be the subjects of a lecture course to be inaugurated early in April by the Keio University's Foreign Language School it was announced by the local Hungarian-Japanese Cultural Committee yesterday, states Domei.

The Hungarians' enthusiastic interest in Japan and in things Japanese, enhanced by Japan's brilliant victories in the field and achievements at home since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, has served to stimulate a complementary interest on Hungary by the Japanese, it was said.

Studies on Japan have been proceeding apace in Hungary over since 20 years ago with the University of Budapest, the University of Economics, the Turan Society and other institutions carrying on lectures on Japanese and on Japanese culture.

Applications for admission to the lecture course are now being accepted at the Keio University Foreign Language School at No. 2, 2 chome Mita, Shiba-ku. Deadline for applications has been set for March 20. Further particulars may be had by writing directly to the school, it was said.

New Attache Named

Appointment of Major-General Kunitaro Yamada as military attache to the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok relieving Major-General Seiji Moriya, was officially announced on Monday.

Nanking Hails Assets Return

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perty which has been under Japanese care in China, Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government issued today the following statement:

"After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American and other enemy influences in China was exterminated rapidly by the fighting services of our friendly country, and at the same time the enemy property acquired through their century-old greedy policy was placed under the Japanese control.

"Following the declaration of war upon the United States and Britain by our Government, the Japanese Empire, in accordance with the object of respecting our sovereignty and strengthening the National Government, declared its retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China.

"The Japanese Government, this time, has decided to transfer to our Government control of enemy property, enemy nationals' and juridical persons' property under its control in China.

Necessary Steps Completed

"With the completion of the necessary investigation concerning the transfer of control of enemy property, it was decided to be transferred formally to our Government today.

"For this friendly step taken we hereby express our deep gratitude.

"Among the items of enemy property are included a large number of factories, many schools and hospitals located in various parts of China, which are all enemy means of century-old economic and cultural invasion of China.

"The taking over of these items of enemy property, we believe, would contribute much toward the development of China's commerce, industries, education and culture.

"This is indeed a matter for felicitation. With the completion of preparations and procedures on our part, we will take over all the items which have been decided to be transferred and we are determined to operate the items properly so that we can foster our fighting strength necessary for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

Trade Body to Expand Operations to South

The sphere of activities of the Trade Corporation will be extended to the whole Japanese-occupied areas in the Southern Regions in the near future instead of being confined merely to Japan, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China and Thailand as originally provided for in the text of a bill concerned, Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance explained at yesterday's plenary meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

In his statement replying to an interpellation by Sankuro Ogasawara, representative from Aichi Prefecture, the Finance Minister stated that the proposed corporation will take unified control over trade activities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Also replying to Mr. Ogasawara's interpellations, Finance Minister Kaya clarified that new bank notes to be issued in the military administrative areas in the Southern Regions in the future will be unified into the notes of the Southern Development Bank in order to check the new issues of military scrips.

Ski Photos for Axis

A number of photographs showing Japanese skiers in action at the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet shortly will be sent to Germany and Italy to show how Japanese on the home front are active despite the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

N. CHINA AIMS ARE CLARIFIED

Chu Shen Gives 4-Point Policy To Up Strength

Domei

PEKING, February 8.—Four cardinal policies to be followed by North China to bolster its strength were clarified by Chu Shen, new chairman of the North China Political Council, in a statement issued at 5 p.m. today.

The supreme administrative principles follow:

1. Since China has entered the war, the officials of the North China Political Council, alive to the responsibility this region shoulders as a member of the New Chinese Republic, should do their best in managing administrative affairs.

2. The administration in North China and the restoration of peace and order should be conducted with positive, spontaneous efforts in line with the national system of a warring country. The most urgent problem at present is the development of industries but the question concerning foodstuffs for the masses is no less important. To solve this question, the Political Council calls for the cooperation of Japan in matters concerning prices, transportation, etc.

3. In the light of the fact that the successful management of economic affairs is a prerequisite for the prosecution of the war, North China, which abounds in resources vitally important for national defense, will do its best to provide for as much supplies as possible.

4. We are determined to bolster the morale of the officials by positively setting ourselves as examples.

Filipinos Urged To Back Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

peace and co-prosperity not only to Asia but also to the whole world.

"As in other parts of the world, Japan has been putting into practice her ideal and promise. They have released Filipino captives. Instead of making slaves of them for their exploitation, Japan is encouraging them to reconstruct the Philippine State for the Filipinos.

"Now we Filipinos, should rise as real Filipinos and Asiatics to make our efforts, in cooperation with other Asiatic races, to build up co-prosperity in this part of the world. And at this solemn meeting held today, I urge you to devote your all for the attainment of freedom, which is our ideal. All the people in a body, I pray, will forge ahead for the attainment of our ideal under the guidance of Japan."

Half of Cheese in U.S. To Be Bought by State

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 8.—Chairman Claude Wickard of the United States Food Supply Board announced last night that one-half of the cheese production in the United States will be purchased by the Government, it is reported from Washington. The Government intends to use the purchased cheese for military purposes and also for aiding foreign countries under the Lease-Lend Law.

Uruguay-Soviet Ties Discussed

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay who had been visiting Washington, left the United States capital for home today. During his stay at Washington he exchanged views with various United States authorities, and particularly conferred with Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov as regards the revival of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and the Soviet.

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American Aid To Chiang Fails

(Continued From Page 1)

his speech delivered in New York on February 3 that it is imperative to defeat not only Germany and Italy but also Japan in the current World War. For this purpose, the Chungking Ambassador stated, it is a prerequisite for the United States to give aid to the Chungking regime.

Mrs. Koo Gives Warning

Madam Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking Ambassador to London, recently complained that if the United States fails to bolster its aid to the Chiang regime, Chungking's resistance against Japan may collapse at any moment. These remarks have provoked a sensation in press circles of the United States.

Also, the Chungking Consul-General in San Francisco has recently demanded that the material aid to Chungking be increased.

It is reported, in this connection, that American Flight-Lieutenant Scott who recently returned to America from Chungking asserted that if 500 planes are sent to Chungking, the war situation in the Pacific will undergo a radical change.

In connection with the prevailing circumstances, the Herald-Tribune editorially declared on Sunday that the sentiment toward America in the Chiang regime has aggravated and called for the Government's grave reflection.

The New York Times also in its editorial on Sunday stated:

"It must be noted that the allocation of material aid to Chungking is mainly decided by external circumstances which the Washington Government cannot control. At present, it is impossible to provide for sufficient arms and ammunition to all fronts even with the total productivity of Britain and the United States.

"Therefore, the decision as to allocate manpower and material resources for the biggest results depends on delicate military judgment.

Regime Faces Inflation

"Madam Wellington Koo has complained that American aid to Chungking is 'pitifully' small and consequently the Chiang regime is facing the danger of vicious inflation. However, we should like to point out that inflation does not occur only from the shortage of materials but it has close relations with the problems of currency and the control of prices."

It is generally considered, in this connection, that Chungking-America relations have become cold since Hu Shih resigned from the post of Chungking Ambassador to Washington and also the Chungking military mission, indignant at the cold attitude of the Washington Government, left the United States.

As to the rumor that Chiang Kai-shek, followed by Dr. T. V. Soong and other leaders, reached Washington, there is no confirmed information as yet.

FIVE FAITHFUL WORKERS AWARDED FOR SERVICES

Working in Tobacco Monopoly Bureau

For long years of faithful service, ranging from 29 to 37 years, 5 workmen of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau were awarded service medals by the Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau at a ceremony held today at 11 a.m. at the Monopoly Bureau in the Finance Ministry, it is reported.

Their names and ages are: Kaichiro Yoshiiri, 53, foreman of the Kagoshima Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau; Ichiro Kawabe, 57, foreman of the Shinagawa Factory of the Tokyo Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau; Rie Nobuoka, 44, foreman of the Kumamoto Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau; Tomo Saito 43, foreman of the Tokyo Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and Shoichi Hirata, 51, foreman of the Hiroshima Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.

Among them, the most conspicuous is Mr. Yoshiiri, who has been in the service of the Kagoshima Monopoly Bureau for the last 37 years, during which time he was formally commended eleven times.

Popular Banks Slated To Open in S. Celebes

Domei

MACASSAR, February 8.—Marking the first anniversary of the advance of Japanese Forces to Macassar, popular banks will be opened at Macassar and Parre Parre in Southern Celebes, it was revealed.

The proposed banks, will make a maximum payment of 50 guilders per month per locality out of old deposits of native inhabitants standing valid as on or before February 9, 1942, it was disclosed.

'Avenger' Was U.S. Freighter

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The British aircraft carrier Avenger which was sunk by German naval units at the time of the British-American invasion into French North Africa was formerly the American freighter Richard, 17,500 tons, which was launched at the Chester Shipbuilding Yards, New Jersey, in 1941, the New York Herald Tribune announced today, according to a report from New York.

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U.S. Positions Hit Again

The Imperial Air Forces again staged terrific bombing raids on the United States positions in the Guadalcanal area on February 4, it was announced on the following day by the United States Navy Department, according to a special Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi.

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1942-3

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The Die Is Cast and Japan's
100,000,000 Will
See It Through

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One,
Till Complete Victory
Is Won

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STEPS TO GIVE ENEMY ASSETS TO CHINA TAKEN

Japan Transfers Control of More Than 1,000 Separate Property Items

ANNOUNCED MONDAY

Move Taken in Accord With Joint Declaration by Two Nations, Says Announcement

Necessary procedure for the transfer of control to the National Government of China of more than 1,000 principal items of enemy property which has been under Japanese seizure since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was concluded on Monday, the Board of Information announced yesterday.

The step was the first move by the Japanese Government in transferring enemy property to the National Government in accordance with the Japanese Government's policy of according every possible aid toward the strengthening of Nanking's war structure. At the same time, the transfer of enemy property to the National Government was seen as a concrete manifestation of the Sino-Japanese cooperation in the waging of the war against the United States and Britain in accordance with the object of the Joint Declaration by Japan and China.

The announcement reads as follows:

"In accordance with the objects of the Joint Declaration of the Japanese Government and the National Government of the Republic of China relative to cooperation in the prosecution of the war to its successful conclusion, the Japanese Government have been making preparations for the disposal of enemy property in China which has been under our seizure since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in a manner favorable to China. Having completed the preparations for the transfer of a part of the enemy property, the Japanese Government have as the first step, decided formally to transfer control to the National Government of the Republic of China of over 1,000 (one thousand) of the principal items, the necessary procedure for which was concluded today, February 8."

Friendly Steps Taken

Concerning the enemy properties in China seized by the Imperial Army on the spot since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Government has decided to take friendly steps toward the National Government regarding their disposal, as was indicated in the informal statement issued by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo on January 9 on the occasion of the entry of the National Government in the War.

The work of preparing for the enforcement of the steps has since been progressing steadily. As the first step toward the realization of the matter, it has been arranged for Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in Nanking to notify the National Government of the transfer to the same Government of more than 1,000 enemy properties in China today.

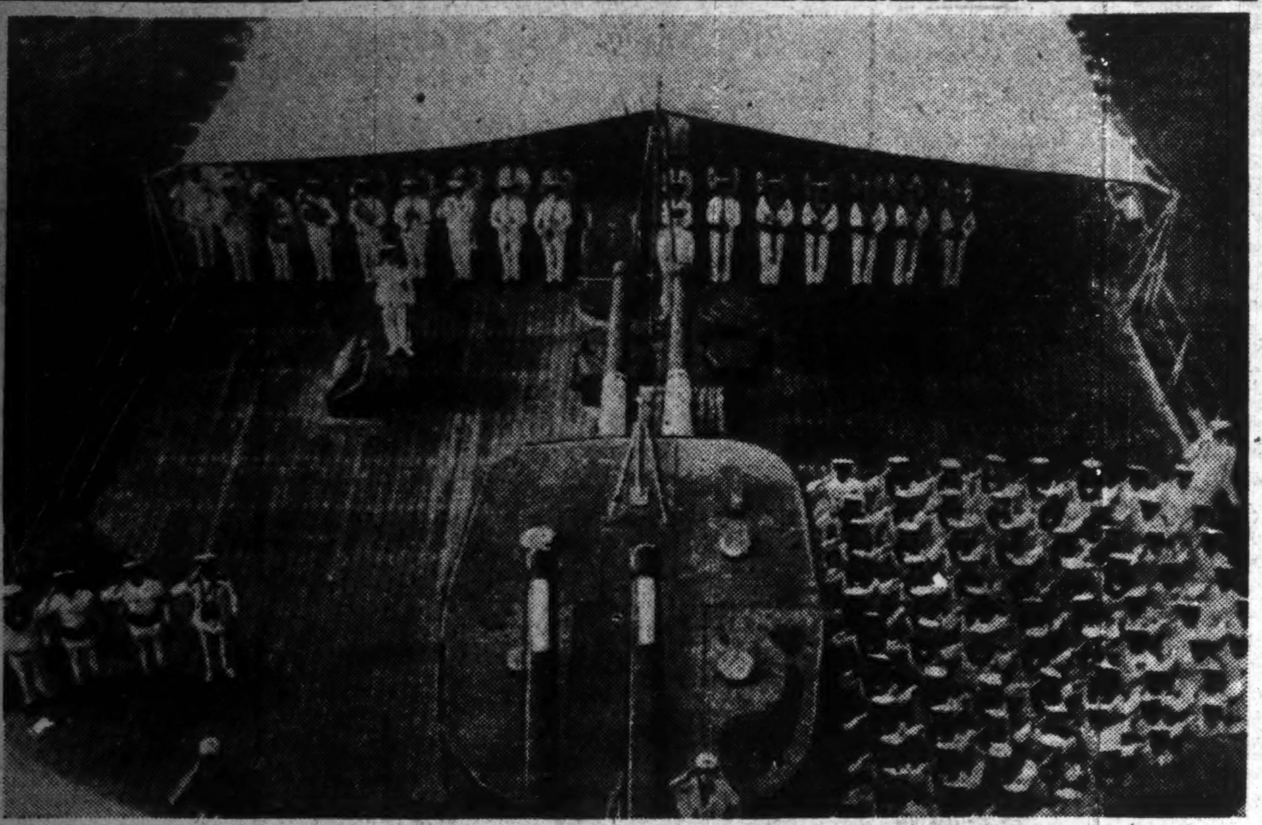
The transfer represents one of the steps taken by the Empire to accord with the phenomenal progress which has been made in relations between Japan and China. The Imperial Government has the firm conviction that the move will make a large contribution toward the promotion of the cooperation of the two countries. The Empire expects to follow up the present step by making further investigations into enemy properties in China and carry out a second and a third transfer.

The enemy properties which have been transferred to the National Government under the present notification comprise spinning machinery and various other manufacturing and industrial equipment and numerous cultural facilities in various parts of China and buildings in Shanghai. There is no doubt that these properties will play a large part in the strengthening of the political power of the National Government and the promotion of economic activity in various parts of China. It is to be hoped that the National Government will have a good understanding of the intentions of the Empire and get the best results from the disposal of the properties.

This first transfer is one of the steps taken by the Imperial Government in pace with the epoch-making development of the relations between Japan and China. That this will contribute greatly to a further advancement of Japan-China

(Continued on Page 2)

Observe Imperial Rescript Day



Japanese Forces in far-flung areas always celebrate the Imperial Rescript Observance Day on the 8th of every month ever since Japan declared war on the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941. Above is shown a ceremony held on board a warship in the Indian Ocean as officers and men facing the Imperial Palace in Tokyo pay their solemn respects.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BRITISH USE FRENCH TO SAVE OWN UNITS

Dangerous Fighting Avoided by English; Americans Retreat In North Africa

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 7.—Despite the marked inferiority of the arms and equipment of the French dissident troops as compared to those of the British, the British have left these dissident units to face the Germans in the fighting for Dshebel Mansour, with the obvious intention of sparing their own soldiers, according to reports available from the North African front.

Military observers here pointed out that the British decision to leave the fighting up to the puppet French units was undoubtedly influenced by the fact that Dshebel Mansour is being firmly held by the Reich forces. Dshebel Mansour, it was revealed, is an important height of strategic military value.

These reports also revealed that in the southern sectors, the American troops in the area west of Faid withdrew, as a consequence of the heavy defeat which they suffered in that region several days ago.

Meanwhile, the concentration of Anglo-American troops in the Gadba area and the bringing up of enemy forces, including British tank and infantry formations, in the north was interpreted here as indicating General Dwight Eisenhower's intention of making better preparations for a new attempt to advance toward the eastern Tunisian coast.

Last night, Axis bombers scored direct hits on three enemy transport ships which they swept into action against a strongly escorted enemy convoy off the Algerian coast. The ships hit were estimated to aggregate some 18,000 gross register tons, with damages being so severe that they must be considered as a total loss, dispatches received here disclosed.

In another sector of the North African front, German-Italian panzer reconnaissance units completely frustrated Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery's recent attempt to penetrate the no-man's land south of the coastal road, it was reported here. In this battle, several Anglo-American motorcar columns were sighted, intercepted and destroyed by German scouting tanks, after the enemy had made a futile attempt to establish a number of advanced observation posts. The enemy's intention, it is reported, had been to establish a number of well-camouflaged supply depots along the coastal road in order to make the British advance guards independent from the rear communications. The German tanks in this engagement captured numerous prisoners as well as specially designed desert vehicles and tank cars.

On the southern front, swift fighter squadrons of the Axis swooped down on enemy columns belonging to the British 8th Army to destroy numerous vehicles by bombing and strafing.

Enemy Camp Reveals New Guinea Raided By Imperial Airmen

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Powerful units of the Imperial Air Force made successive raids on a portion of New Guinea and yesterday, fierce aerial combats were staged all day long, it was announced today by the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific according to information from Melbourne. Japanese Air Units also appeared over Port Darwin and staged an encounter with a squadron of anti-Axis fighting planes, the same announcement revealed.

WANG I-TANG QUITS POST AS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

President Wang Accepts Resignation and Names Chu As Successor

Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, with headquarters in Peking has tendered his resignation to the National Government at Nanking, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei.

His resignation has been accepted by President Wang Ching-wei. At the same time President Wang has appointed Chu Shen, executive member of the North China Political Affairs Commission, as his successor.

The new Chairman is 65 years old and a graduate of the First Higher School, Tokyo, and the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University. He used to be Procurator-General of the Chinese Supreme Court, Justice Minister of the now defunct Peking Government, Home Minister, and also held many other important posts. Later, he was made Premier of China upon the downfall of the Chin Yun-peng Cabinet.

When the Provisional Government of China was founded shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, Mr. Chu was appointed Justice Minister.

The outgoing Chairman, Mr. Wang, had held the post for the last two years and eight months.

ARTIFICIAL OIL PLANNED

North China Making Preparations, Says Commerce Minister

Manufacturing of artificial oil will be started shortly in North China and necessary preparations are now being made steadily, declared Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, in answer to an interpellation posed by Takeo Noda at Monday's meeting of the Lower House committee on the oil monopoly bill, stated Domei.

Pointing out the promising future of the undertaking in North China where coal deposits are rich, he asserted that positive investigations, including the examination of the quality of coal, will be made in order to expand the enterprise in the near future.

SPECIAL WAR FUNDS SUBMITTED TO DIET

Bill for ¥27-Billion Presented by Government, Says Board Of Information

The Government has submitted an Extraordinary War Fund Supplementary Bill necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to the House of Representatives, according to the following announcement made by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. on Monday:

"The Government today presented an Extraordinary War Fund Supplementary Bill involving ¥27,000,000,000 to the Imperial Diet. In addition, the supplementary general account bill involving ¥931,150,000, each in revenue and expenditures, was also presented to the Diet."

Since the 72nd session of the Imperial Diet in 1937 when the Extraordinary War Funds were first adopted, such funds up to the 79th Diet session had amounted to ¥46,935,000,000. To this has been added ¥193,000,000, the funds adopted and approved immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and including the amount just presented to the Diet, the total war funds amount to ¥74,128,000,000.

F.I.C. CONTROLS CEMENT

New Regulation Enacted to Strengthen Economic Structure

Domei

SAIGON, February 7.—The French Indo-China Government announced today that official permits will be required hereafter for the consumption of cement, whether consumed for official purposes or private.

The new regulation has been enacted in line with the policy of consolidating the economic structure here according to wartime requirements in response to which the consumption of increasing number of commodities has been placed under regulation.

TOKYO WORKERS SEE SUMO

Invited to Kokugikan Amphitheater By Wrestling Association

In order to furnish entertainment to the industrial workers in the Tokyo district, who are striving daily for increased production under wartime conditions, the Japan Wrestling Association, on Sunday invited more than 20,000 industrial workers and their family members to the sumo tournament held in the Kokugikan Amphitheater, according to Domei.

The tournament commenced at 8 a.m. with the participation of three Grand Champions Futabayama, Haguroyama and Terukuni together with 500 other wrestlers.

Argentine Telegrams

All telegrams to be sent from Argentina to foreign countries after February 7 will have to be accompanied by duplicate translations in Spanish, it was announced by the Argentine Postal Bureau, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

TOJO CLARIFIES STATUS, WORK OF YOKUSANKAI

Explains Difference Between Rule Aid Body and Political Counterpart

STATE SERVICE STRESSED

Increasing of National Strength Said Common Aim of Both Organizations

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Monday clarified the status of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and that of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, explaining that while the former is a political organization aimed at the establishment of a definite political structure, the latter is a public service organization designed to enable the people to fulfil their obligations as loyal subjects of His Majesty the Emperor and to assist the Throne in the affairs of government.

The Premier's statement on the matter was made in reply to an interpellation by Tsuneo Kanemitsu, chairman of the Budget Committee who expressed the hope that the two organizations would work in close coordination so that their respective function may be given full play. Mr. Kanemitsu said:

"In the course of the present session of the Diet the Prime Minister has defined his status in accordance with the immutable polity of our nation and pointed out the unique characteristic of the governmental leadership of our country. Also he has expressed his full confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the people both from the standpoint of war leadership and that of governmental leadership. We have been greatly reassured by his commitments on these vital points and I doubt not that all the 100,000,000 people of this country have been moved by the fresh evidence of his political integrity.

Loyalty, Patriotism Stressed

"Increase in the fighting strength of our nation, for which ultra-priorities are demanded, can be achieved only when the loyalty and patriotism of the people are raised to the highest pitch. In order to concentrate all the energies of the people toward that end and to adjust them to war needs, an Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has been organized and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has been reorganized.

"At no time has it been more important than now to define the scope of activity and functions of the two bodies, so that the energies of the people may be properly guided in accordance with the aims of each. We wish, therefore, to hear the views of the Prime Minister in regard to the field of activity of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association."

Prime Minister Tojo's reply follows:

"I think that the quintessence of governmental leadership lies in maintaining the living standards of the people, to uplift the morale of the people to the highest pitch, to give full play to the energies of all the 100,000,000 people of the country and epochally to increase the productivity of the nation, all in accordance with war aims. The functions of the two bodies, in order that they may both work toward these aims, are understood by the Government to be somewhat as follows:

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Association stands with the Government in the relationship of the reverse side of a shield. They are two sides of the same fabric. Its mission is to establish a national organization for all-out assistance to the Throne and full observance of the principle of loyalty. It must achieve a grand integration of all the national movements as the pivotal center of all such activities and aid the Government in the enforcement of all the administrative measures adopted so that national policies may permeate to every corner of the Empire. The best example of its operation is the way in which its activities supplement the Government's official activities and enable national policies to penetrate to the remotest quarters.

Not Political Organ

"Since, however, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is not a political organization under law, its activities cannot be extended to the political field. Hence, the mission of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is to concentrate all the

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATION ISSUED CORPS FOR BRILLIANT EXPLOITS IN CENTRAL CHINA DRIVE

CITATION

"Sakai Corps and
Contingents Attached to Sakai Corps

"When the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign was started in the middle of May, 1942, the above under the command of Lieutenant-General Naoji Sakai advanced to the frontal region of Lanchi at a stretch and, after annihilating stubborn enemy troops entrenched in natural mountain fastnesses, were successful in reducing Lanchi, the main key point in the Kinlan military sector, on May 27.

"When Lieutenant-General Sakai was killed in gallant action in the attack on the walled town of Lanchi, the corps carried the remains of its commander and made a hot pursuit of the enemy. On June 3, the corps smashed through the prepared enemy line at Chuchow in eastern Chekiang Province and promptly advanced to the bank of the Wuki River. It happened that great torrential rains attended with thunder came down and, as the rivers were going to swell tremendously, the corps forded the rivers at night in the face of turbulent currents. The enemy's retreating paths thus were intercepted and this formed the cause of the subsequent staging of a battle of annihilation of the enemy in the neighborhood of Chuchow. Braving the dangers of unprecedentedly heavy rains and flooding, the corps subsequently surprised the enemy camps dotted with pill-boxes and narrowed its pincer movement. After gallant and hard fighting the corps finally reduced the walled town of Chuchow on June 7 and annihilated the major portion of the enemy, thereby achieving great war exploits.

"The action of the corps was due to its iron unity and virulent offensive spirit which came from the direction of its commander as well as to its determination to make use of every opportunity. The corps contributed greatly to the attainment of the objectives of the operation and is cited for its outstanding exploits.

"Wherefore, the citation is hereby issued.

July 7, 1942

Commander of Army Forces."

JAPAN WILL DICTATE PEACE, WARNS GREW

Ex-U.S. Envoy Tells Assembly At Cleveland of Deadly 'Jiujitsu Strategy'

Warning that the Japanese really mean to dictate peace terms in the White House at Washington and pointing out that Japan so far "like the United States" has received only scratches, in the War of Greater East Asia, Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, on Sunday at Cleveland delivered another of his speeches aimed at stirring up more fighting morale, stated Domei.

During his address, sponsored by the Cleveland Foreign Policy Association, Grew warned against Japan's "jiujitsu strategy," with which he stated Japan "strikes when the enemy is off guard" and further emphasized that the people in Kobe were just as far from the perils of war as those in Cleveland.

"Although the munitions factories in Germany are being bombed by anti-Axis air forces, the cities of Japan are completely peaceful and have not, outside of the air raid last April, been subjected to any baptism of bombs or shells," declared Grew.

"In the case of Germany, its mainland is being bombed but Japan, like the United States, has so far received only scratches. It is the question whether Cleveland or Kobe, will in the future come directly face to face with fire and death. American citizens may feel at ease because the war is being fought thousands of miles away from America, but it is the same in the case of Japan; just like Cleveland, Kobe too lies far from the perils of the war."

Japan, Germany Feared

"I was given the opportunity, in the last World War of learning much about Germany, and in this war, about Japan," he added. "Both of them are enemies to be feared. Even before the debacle at Pearl Harbor, Japan was a powerful nation and it had armament which it had steadily built up during long years. The increase of Japan's fighting power since the Manchurian Incident was especially astounding.

"Throughout my 10 years' stay in Tokyo, I read Japanese books, magazines and newspapers and acquainted myself closely with the writings and speeches of Japan's generals, admirals, diplomats and statesmen. Japan said that the terms of peace in this war will be dictated by Japan at Washington in the White House. This is not a joke. The Japanese really think that way.

"It may be one or two years hence,

(Continued on Page 2)

FRANK KNOX BEGINS TO ADMIT SETBACKS

Avers Navy Suffered Certain Damages in Battle Off Rennell Island

In an attempt clearly to prepare the American public for the shocking revelation of its one-sided setbacks, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox admitted that the United States fleet suffered damages of a certain degree in the Battle off Rennell Island, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on February 7.

Units of the United States forces maneuvered a surprise attack on New Georgia Island, according to an article published in the New York Times, carrying a special dispatch from its correspondent named Foster Haley, from "a point off Rennell Island."

Simultaneously, the American press prominently reported the news of the night battle off Rennell Island, sent by Charles MacMartley, an Associated Press correspondent, from "A Frontier Base on the Pacific."

An announcement by the United States Navy Department on Sunday, claimed great successes in land engagements on Guadalcanal Island, it is reported, another attempt to cover up the losses suffered in the Battle off Rennell Island was seen through publicity given through an article compiled by a reporter of the Navy Department to the effect that a new type superdreadnaught armed with nine 16-inch guns has safely passed gruelling tests, and will shortly be added to the United States fleet.

Enemy Camp Upset

An idea of the significance of the latest achievements of the Imperial Navy in the South Pacific—in operations in the area of Ysabel and New Georgia islands, the Battle off Rennell Island, and the bombardment of Canton Island by Japanese submarines—will be gained from the fact that the news of these demonstrations of Japanese naval might caused great consternation in enemy countries, according to competent observers in Tokyo.

As is a matter of common knowledge, the war in the South Pacific had made little progress since the close of last year, with the opposing forces tied up in the severest battles known in the history of sea warfare.

In the interval the enemy was pushing preparations for large-scale counter-offensive operations which he had decided should be carried out in the year 1943.

Then the Battle off Rennell Island came. The defeat which was suffered by the enemy in this battle meant that the enemy plan of counter-offensive actions against Japan had

(Continued on Page 2)

Emperor Hears of Feat In Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign

ENEMY ANNIHILATED

Japanese Forces Stimulated by Gallant Death of Lt.-Gen. Sakai

The exploits of the Sakai Corps and other co-operating corps in exterminating the enemy in the mountains of Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces in Central China last May have been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Monday.

It is recalled that the Sakai Corps carried the remains of the commander, Lieutenant-General Naoji Sakai, throughout the operations until the enemy had been encircled and completely annihilated. The Sakai corps later received a citation from an army commander.

The announcement of the War Ministry on Monday follows:

"The exploits of the Sakai Corps and other corps attached to it, which had received a citation from an army commander for their valorous deeds in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces of China, now have been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Day and Night March

It was on May 10, 1942, that the Sakai Corps gathered its force near Hsiaoshan. Toward the night of May 15 the corps crossed the Puyang River in front of the enemy. In several columnar formations the corps marched through the areas penetrated by the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Its mobile force went on and on through day and night. The enemy camps at Anhua and Yiwu were penetrated on May 19. Quickly as expected, the corps advanced to the district west of Kangshun toward the evening of May 22.

In an effort to annihilate the enemy entrenched in vantage points of Kinhua and Lanchi, the Sakai corps crossed over the steep pass of Mount Shihkwan and advanced to the north of Lanchi. The main force of the corps braved the swirling of the Lan River in front of the enemy on May 25. Without delay, the main force conducted a raid on the enemy camps surrounding Lanchi. Assigning the Tsuneoka unit to the district west of Lanchi and the Omoto unit to its western district, the corps continued its forward movement and cut off the enemy retreat.

With cooperation of the main force of the Yanagisawa unit, the Kurahashi unit and artillery corps, the Japanese Forces launched an offensive on Lanchi from its north. The enemy offering stubborn and desperate resistance taking advantage of its strategic location was gradually weakened by the fierce attack. Toward dusk of May 27 the main enemy camps east and north were completely reduced. In this battle the 63rd division and part of the newly-organized 21st division, both of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, were dealt a smashing blow.

Corps Commander Sakai on horseback was advancing at the head of the headquarters staff toward Lanchi on May 28. When he reached a fork road at 1.5 kilometers north of Lanchi at 10:45 a.m., he struck a mine and died a gallant death.

The sad news of the death in action of Corps Commander Sakai spread to the entire corps with a profound sorrow and a keen sense of revenge. The Commander's remains were carried by soldiers under the command of Colonel Kawakubo. The Lan River was crossed on the evening of May 28. The Chu River also was crossed at a point north of Lungfu on May 30. The height east of Shangshanchi was reached on June 1. This perfected the corps' preparations for the attack on Chuchow. The corps from this day came under the command of Major-General Ishii who arrived by airplane.

Important Enemy Base

Chuchow had been given great importance by Chungking since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as a base for air raid on Japan. It was defended by the 86th Army, one of the crack enemy forces.

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOUKUO TO USE NEW CHEMICAL FIND

To Exploit Way of Extracting Alumina, Ammonium Sulphate From Shale

Domei

HSINKING, February 7.—The Manchurian Chemical Industry Company will exploit the invention of simultaneously extracting alumina and ammonium sulphate from alumina shale on an industrial scale in the very near future, it was revealed here today.

The latest move is expected to mark a new era in the chemical field of Manchoukuo, where the industrial demand for aluminum, including those of munitions plants, is limitless. Fortunately, Manchoukuo possesses an inexhaustible supply of alumina shale.

The new method is the result of strenuous research conducted by the Central Research Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company since 1924. It consists in removing silicic acid and iron from rock shale by forcing sulphuric acid to act upon it and finally causing ammonium to act on the transformed rock shale.

By this process a simultaneous yield of alumina and ammonium sulphate is expected to be realized at the ratio of one ton to five respectively.

Since late in 1942, the Manchurian Chemical Industry Company has experimented with the new process to discover its practical possibilities on an industrial scale. Therefore, the concern is expected to find little difficulty in launching its latest project by a partial expansion and renovation of existing facilities.

Frank Knox Begins To Admit Setbacks

(Continued From Page 1)

been upset before it could take shape.

The enemy has yet to realize the futility of what he would call counter operations against Japan. The present position is that the Imperial Forces are dealing a crushing blow to the enemy each time he attacks with fresh forces.

Japanese Position Strengthened

If one looks at the results which were scored by the Imperial Forces in the Battle off Rennell Island and in the operations in the South Pacific which followed, one will find no difficulty in understanding that there has lately been a great augmentation of the Imperial Forces, especially the naval air forces in that part of the area of the Pacific which has been the scene of these operations.

In this connection, the same quarters pointed out that Arthur S. Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, on January 31 drew the attention of the people of his country to the menace to Australia because of the increase in the strength of the Imperial Naval Units operating in the area of the Solomons. He made remarks to the following effect:

"Japan is concentrating its armed forces in the area of the Solomons, and actually it is establishing an absolutely superior air mastery over the area. The Japanese Navy has already mustered a strong force to the north of Australia. It is to be expected that Japanese bombers and fighters will be unusually active in the future."

A similar sentiment was expressed by Premier John Curtin of Australia. On February 3 he made a statement in which occurred the following passage:

"If the Japanese Forces occupy various islands round Australia they will be in a position to have themselves supplied amply and reinforced strongly. Then, in all probability they will use these islands as bases from which make big attacks on the Australian continent."

Ever since the beginning of this year, which America would wish to mark with a general counter-offensive against Japan, the leaders of Australia have taken every opportunity that offered to stress that Australia is facing a crisis. Allowance is to be made for the fact that much of this Australian talk of an impending crisis is actuated by the desire to influence American opinion, according to the observers.

But the conclusion is nevertheless inescapable that the Australian Prime and Air Ministers and other leaders of the Australian Government are under no illusions about the real imminent danger there is of Australia being cut off completely from the world.

U.S., Britain Worried

Australia is not the only enemy country which is in the state of constant fear. Both America and Britain do not conceal their dismay over the rate at which their commerce is destroyed by Axis submarines.

It is easy to imagine the consternation which is caused to the peoples of the enemy countries each time vessels laden with goods of daily necessity destined for them are sent to the bottom by Axis undersea craft, in their full knowledge of the failure of their shipbuilders to launch as many vessels as are sunk.

The bombardment by Japanese submarines of Canton Island, an important intermediary base in the route of communication between America and Australia must have been a further severe moral blow to the enemy, in the opinion of the observers.

The war situation in the South Pacific has since the Battle off Rennell Island developed in a manner which has made absolutely secure the strategic position of the Imperial Navy. There is every indication that the activity of the Imperial Navy will increase until the enemy counter-offensive actions against Japan have been completely destroyed.

The events of the year 1943 thus far have been utterly unfavorable to America which delights to refer the year as a year of counter-offensive actions. We have America revealing defects in political, military, and economic fields.

No useful purpose will be served by making light of the material resources possessed by America. But the fact remains that Japan has come into possession of vast resources of important materials in the southern regions from which America used to take much of what materials its industries needed, it was pointed out. It will not be long before America will find that it is not in a position to keep its industries with their tremendous equipment supplied with enough materials, the same observers said.

Manchou Emperor Dispatches Replies To Birthday Wires

Domei

HSINKING, February 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo today sent a courteous telegram to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in reply to the cordial message of felicitations on the birthday of the Manchoukuoan Sovereign. Replies of acknowledgment were also sent to the Thai Council of Regency and to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

Tojo Clarifies Status, Work Of Yokusankai

(Continued From Page 1)

political forces of the nation in order to assist the Throne in the ordering of state affairs. Naturally, since we are at war and no distraction can be permitted, the Political Association must not agitate for party ends or interests as in the days of party politics. The Government expects it fully to function for the consolidation of the wartime political structure.

"From the foregoing, it is clear that the first is a public organization forming the pivotal center of all national movements aimed at intensifying loyalty and patriotism and at aiding the Government in the enforcement of national policies and the second is a political body for the integration of all the political forces of the land for assisting the Throne in the conduct of state affairs. Although, thus, the two bodies are constitutionally different, they have one common ideal: that of increasing national strength on the foundation of the spirit of service to the nation inherent in the 100,000,000 souls of our land. They must, therefore, work in perfect accord and coordination. The Government expects them to observe their respective fields of activity but to work in close contact with each other so that they may together achieve their common ideal."

TREES TO BE CUT DOWN

Timber Contribution Movement to Start From Kigen-setsu

To build more ships, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Society and the Central Forestry Association with the support of the War, Navy and other ministries have decided to launch a nationwide timber contribution movement, starting from Kigen-setsu, February 11, and lasting till the end of April, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Cedar, cypress, white fir, pine, and hemlocks in school, government and factory premises, in parks and in shrine precincts will be cut down. In their places, saplings will be planted so that in another 100 years, there will be an ample supply of timber.

WOMAN COMMANDS PRESS

Maria de Chaves in Control of Propaganda in Paraguay

BUENOS AIRES.—Control over the Press and Propaganda Departments of the Paraguayan Government has been entrusted to a woman, Maria Conception Leyes de Chaves, says a dispatch from Asuncion.

Maria de Chaves, a well-known writer, has also been placed in charge of all radio stations in the country.

2,160,000 SEE FILMS OF CHINA MOVIE FIRM

Nanking Dramatic Society Gives Successful Play Show Anglo-U.S. Exploitation

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 8.—A total of 2,159,015 persons, including 1,685,948 Chinese, saw films shown in Central and South China by the itinerant section of the China Motion Picture Company during the past one year with the view to acquainting the Chinese people with the true meaning and the reality of the War of Greater East Asia.

The films were shown on 1,736 occasions at 646 places, it was revealed.

About 450,000 officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces have also been entertained by cinema shows staged by the same company.

In order to expand the sphere of their itinerant activities, branches are planned to be established in the course of the year at Hainan Island, Wuhu in eastern Anhwei Province, and Pengpu in northern Anhwei Province.

New Drama Successful

Domei

NANKING, February 7.—Dramatically depicting the grim history of Anglo-American imperialism and exploitation in China, "China—Rise!", an original play presented by the Nanking Dramatic Society ended its showing at the Chinese Grand Theater here today amidst tumultous applause and acclaim.

The play, which has won plaudits for its stirring appeal, was an outstanding hit from the day of its premiere showing on January 30, and has been described as one of the most popular dramas to be presented in China in recent years.

In addition to the enthusiastic fans who packed the 4,000-seat theater to capacity on every day of its showing, millions of others were acquainted with the play when the Nanking Central Broadcasting Station gave a radio version of the drama recently.

Steps to Give Enemy Assets To China Taken

(Continued From Page 1)

cooperation is certain. Japan will continue investigations of enemy assets in China, and it is expected that a second and third transfer will follow.

Among the more important of enemy assets transferred to the National Government in the first transfer are the properties of the former British Municipal Council in Tientsin, wharves, storehouses and docks in Tientsin, Butterfield and Swire properties in Tientsin and Taku, the British newspapers Peking-Tientsin Times and the North China Star in Tientsin, the British racetrack and International Club in Tientsin, the British Astor House Hotel and Karachi Hotel in Chefoo, the Free Mason Club (American) in Peking, the former British bathing resort in Tsingtao.

In Shanghai, the Fooin and Minshu radio stations and those owned by Huamei Wang Pao and Tamei Wang Pao (all American), the department stores Yang-An Kungsu, Ta Hsing Kungsu and Sheng Tse Kungsu, and among buildings the I.C.I. Building, the Willop Building and the Dollar Building.

Hotels transferred are Metropole, Cathay, Astor House, Palace, all under American management. Companies and plants relative to manufacturing, fiber, chemical and foodstuff industries and other are also involved. As cultural enterprises in North China, the Yenching University of Peking and the Chi Lu University of Chinan, Shantung Province, are among those to be transferred.

Japan Will Dictate Peace, Warns Grew

(Continued From Page 1)

or perhaps five years or 10 years hence, when Japan will carry out a general offensive against this Western Hemisphere. The Japanese themselves call this war a Hundred Years War, and there is no mistake about the following fact. If Japan is allowed to solidify the vast areas it has gained, and if it is allowed to secure a firm national defense organization in those areas, then Japan will absolutely move out to conquer the American mainland. This is just a matter of time. I am not exaggerating nor is it hypothetical imagination. It is based on facts founded upon my 10 years' experience and observations in Japan.

"Americans today seem to be feeling happy because of partial successes. A bolstering of morale is all right. But the greatest enemy is unwatchfulness, of being off guard. Japan's armaments must be completely destroyed. We must crush the Japanese until the people of Japan know that Japan has no more fighting power left. Furthermore, it is not enough merely to win the war. We must also gain victory in the peace to follow. To save America from this to-be-feared threat, the foundations of totalitarianism after its power is first destroyed, must be uprooted.

"There can be no peace by compromise with Japan or Germany. We must be ever watchful for German and Japanese peace offensives. We have to be especially watchful against Japan's 'jiujitsu strategy' with which it strikes in surprise assaults when its enemy is off guard. There can be no true peace without a complete destruction of Japan."

English Woman Blasts British Propaganda From Saigon Daily With True Nippon News

Domei

SAIGON, February 8.—In the whole wide South there is at least one Briton who really understands the circumstances that spawned the War of Greater East Asia and who combats fabricated propaganda from her own country by presenting bona fide reports on Japanese military accomplishments and progress in the reconstruction work.

She is Madam Evelyn Guilly, a 36-year old English woman, who nightly stands before a microphone at the station of Radio Saigon and broadcasts current events in English to Australia, India, Chungking and other zones.

Madam Evelyn Guilly

Madam Guilly was born in the suburbs of London in 1907 but went to France at the age of 13, marrying a French electrical engineer after finishing a high school there. Her matrimonial bliss came to an abrupt end five years later when she was divorced from her husband, and reluctantly was obliged to return to England.

Subsequently, the war with Germany broke out and London was subjected to incessant bombings by the Luftwaffe—the grim realities of the beginning of the end of Britain slowly clawed at her heart like a nightmare.

Pleasant News Arrives

In the hour of her mental agony, pleasant news came from her sister, Audrey Guilly, in Saigon, asking her if she cared to work in the East. Jumping at this chance of burying her past and starting her life anew in an altogether different environment, she came to French Indo-China and obtained a job as an announcer at Radio Saigon.

Then came that memorable moment on the morning of December 8, 1941, when she was handed a manuscript to broadcast the historic news of the Japanese declaration of war on her mother country, and the United States.

Naturally she was alarmed at first but gradually, as she reviewed the circumstances that led to this culminating point, it gradually dawned upon her that Japan's action was based on righteousness.

Has Busy Days

From then on, each day was a repetition of whirlwind activities on her part, broadcasting the startling but accurate announcements of the Imperial Headquarters relative to those brilliant accomplishments, of remarkable progress in reconstruction work and other every-day happenings in this part of the globe to India, Australia, Chungking, etc.

Between her busy routine of the day, Madam Guilly said that at first, she could hardly believe her eyes when she was given items to announce in connection with the surprising war results scored by the Japanese Forces. As time went by, however, Madam Guilly declared, she realized the indisputable realities of these accomplishments and now receives these news for rebroadcast in a matter-of-course manner.

"I was rather doubtful as to the ability of the Japanese in construction work but 'seeing is believing' and the rebuilding of the occupied territories really is progressing at an amazing stride," she added.

Citation Issued Corps For Brilliant Exploits

(Continued From Page 1)

With a strong sense of resistance the enemy opposed the attacking forces. The corps started the attack on the enemy camp on the left bank of the Shangshanchi River on June 3. Penetrating the fortified enemy camp eight miles long and deep, the Japanese corps advanced to the banks of Wuchikang.

The Tsuneoka unit forming the right wing commenced the crossing of the Wuchi River at Shangyeh and the Omoto unit, the left wing, did the same at Kungchiao. The river was swollen tremendously, due to heavy thunder rains, and this seemed to defy the crossing. Nothing daunted, the Japanese units carried out the crossing out of the bitter sense of revenge. Early on the morning of June 5 the staff of the corps headquarters completed the crossing. At 4:30 a.m. part of the right wing advanced to Shiwulitun, a key point on the enemy's retreating path. Another part crossed the Kiangshan River and went as far as Chingshanpei and was successful in intercepting the enemy's retreat. The main force of the corps launched an intensive attack of Chuchow with the Kurahashi unit as the right wing and the Tsuneoka unit as the left wing. The enemy was strongly entrenched in pill boxes.

Early on the morning of June 6 the main force of the corps surged on the frontal area of the walled town of Chuchow. Toward dusk a general attack was launched. At 8:40 p.m. the Tsuneoka unit penetrated into the great south gate in the face of cross fire and was followed by the Kurahashi unit which broke through the central south gate at 8:45 p.m. The rising sun flags were hoisted at various points. Early on the following morning the mopping-up of fugitive enemy soldiers in the walled town was started in cooperation by the Eno corps which entered the town from the north. This gave a smashing blow to the 86th Army, consisting of the 67th Division and 16th Division. Thus was the ultimate objective successfully attained in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign.

Native of Tokyo

The late Lieutenant-General Sakai was a native of Tokyo. Returning from Poland where he was sent in 1930, he became an instructor of the Military Staff College.

In 1937, he was appointed unit commander of the Japanese Forces in Manchuria. In 1938, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and in the same year was dispatched to North China as the commander of a Japanese detachment attached to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China. In March, 1941, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General and was appointed Commander of the Army Corps in Central China.

Uruguayan Papers Reduced

BUENOS AIRES.—Newspapers throughout Uruguay have been obliged to cut down on the volume of their daily editions owing to the prevailing shortage of newsprint and the limited prospects of obtaining fresh supplies, according to advice received from Montevideo.

REV. OHTANI PASSES AWAY: REMAINS TO BE SENT KYOTO

Former Chief Abbot of Higashi Honganji Temple Died Of Heart Failure

Reverend Koen Ohtani, former Chief Abbot of the Higashi Honganji Temple, popularly known as Reverend Kubutsu, died of heart failure at 7:15 a.m. Saturday at his residence in Omori Ward.

The late Reverend Kubutsu was the second son of Saint Gennyo and appointed Chief Abbot in 1908. He succeeded his father to the peerage in 1923, and retired in 1925.

It is recalled that the deceased once visited Thailand where he was presented with "Buddha's remains" by the Thai King.

Madam Fumiko, the late Abbot's wife accompanied by an official of the Higashi Honganji Temple, arrived in Tokyo at 9 o'clock Saturday evening while Count Kocho Ohtani, the new Chief Abbot, and Satoko, the present Lady Abbess, will soon join their mourning mother in Tokyo.

The remains of the Late Reverend Ohtani will be moved from the Capital to Kyoto at 10:00 a.m. today with the official announcement of the death scheduled to be made following its arrival there.

TO DISTRIBUTE CIGARETTES

Factory, Mine, Farm Hands to Get Allotment From Monopoly Bureau

Cigarettes will be rationed to workers in essential industries and to those engaged in the production of staple foodstuff, the head of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau disclosed at the Lower House Committee Meeting, according to the Asahi.

About 4,000,000,000 cigarettes of the Kinshi and Hagi brands will be distributed at the former price of 10 sen and 13 sen respectively. Factory, mine and farm associations which make their applications with the Central Control Body will obtain the tobacco in bulk, but strict supervision will be exercised to prevent any underflow of the rationed tobacco into other channels.

Huge Sum for Health

For the purpose of promoting the health of young men and boys in Tokyo Municipality, in accordance with the national slogan of, "Healthy People Make Strong Soldiers," ¥3,600,000 has been appropriated for the coming fiscal year to build 46 sanitoriums in various health resorts, reports the Asahi. The youths of Tokyo Municipality between the ages of 15 and 25 who are considered physically weak and workers who are in need of rest will be granted two months rest at the expense of the Municipality. It is hoped that 20,000 persons will be accommodated by those sanitoriums annually, the Asahi adds.

His Imperial Majesty Confers Decoration On Thai Resident

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer on Sutharm Phiphit Sali, of Tokyo, former vice-president of the Japan-Thailand Society, the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his services for the promotion of the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand, it was learned Monday.

POLICE OFFICER IN CHIBA COMFORTS MEN AT FRONT

Takaoka Has Been Communicating With 800 Soldiers for Past 6 Years

Police officer, Shosaku Takaoka, attached to the Choshi Police Station in Chiba Prefecture has an enormous mailing list, and the recipients of his letters are scattered all over the Co-Prosperity Sphere for he has been in communication for six years with over 800 officers and men at the front, states Domei.

The comfort letters he began to mail immediately after the outbreak of the China Affair number up to date no less than 10,000. The recipients include his former colleagues and acquaintances in areas of his beat who were subsequently called to the colors.

His letters are unique being written on old hand-bills announcing cinemas, lectures, and shows so that the addressees may gain sidelights on happenings at home.

To supply the fighting men with intimate glimpses of dear ones at home and with heart-warming daily scenes on the street, Mr. Takaoka calls on families of the soldiers, and roams around the old town on off-duty days equipped with a camera. Snapshots, he encloses in his letters give added pleasure to the men away from home.

WANG ACCORDS INTERVIEW TO GENERAL WU IN NANKING

Commander-in-Chief of National Salvation Army Pledges His Allegiance

Domei

NANKING, February 8.—General Wu Hua-wen who recently was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Salvation Army in Shantung Province, formally pledged allegiance to the National Government of China during his interview with President Wang Ching-wei at the latter's official residence here today. President Wang also offered personal words of encouragement to the General.

General Wu, accompanied by General Ning Chung-lin, Vice-Commander of the Salvation Army, arrived here on February 6 for the official interview.

It is recalled that immediately following Nanking's declaration of war against Britain and the United States, General Wu and 40,000 of his men left Chungking to join the forces of the National Government of China.

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Foreign Minister Tani's Broadcast on the Construction of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, December 5, 1942—Prime Minister Tohjo's Radio Address to Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, January 1, 1943—The Chinese Government Declares War on Britain and America (1) Text of the Declaration, Domei Despatch, January 9, 1943 (2) The Joint Declaration, Published by the Board of Information, January 9, 1943 (3) Declaration of the Japanese Government, January 9, 1943—Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extra-territoriality, Announcement by the Board of Information, January 9, 1943

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JAPANESE STRATEGY IN JAVA RECOUNTED

Operations Reveal Human Side Of Nippon Forces— Enemy Fooled

Operations of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Java reveal not only the daring and adroit tactics of the army in the field, but feature the human side of the Japanese soldier—qualities which have served to dispel any native prejudice infused by enemy propaganda, according to the Jikyoku Zasshi, a leading magazine.

The Japanese landing in the eastern part of Java took place along the Kragan coast. The coastline obviously had no harbors while the enemy, believing that the Japanese would attempt to land near Surabaya, had fortified that area by stretching barb-wire in the water off-shore, along the shoreline and on land.

Adopting the tactics—"circumvent when in a hurry"—the Japanese launched a surprise landing in the central part of Java where fortified lines were thinned-out. From that point the landing parties struck inland, one hitting Surabaya in the east, another pushing through westward to Semarang on the coast, while another went southward to seize the oil fields in central Java, reduced Soerkarta and Jogjakarta kingdoms and then went on to occupy Tjilatjap. The terrain was ideal for such a plan of attack.

Enemy in Confusion

Our forces, in other words, deftly struck a mailed fist into territory the enemy had omitted in their calculations. Convinced as they were that the Japanese army would launch a frontal attack, the enemy must have been thrown into confusion when they were attacked in their rear.

On top of that, our forces were successful in making a feint with a small detachment which, in advancing along the shortest main road to Surabaya from Kragan via Bodjonegoro, lured the enemy toward it by giving the impression that it was the main force of the Japanese army. The main force, however, circled in the opposite direction to the oil fields, advanced across the mountains to Modjokerto via Kediri, reduced the Porong fortress by striking at it from the rear and then encircled Surabaya.

Taken in by the decoy, the enemy had no time to oppose the swift advance of the main force of the Japanese Army.

Although people have a tendency of looking lightly upon these operations by terming it a "ten-day's battle," that is certainly a serious mistake. To be sure, in every aspect our perfect strategy was executed in a short space of time, but if operations failed, it would have caused not only a loss in time, but heavy losses in men.

Experiences gleaned from the Philippines and in the Malay operations, such as not giving the enemy any chance to catch his breath during our rapid thrusts while taking and guarding vital bridges, were neatly executed in the Java operations with the result that a great number of our mechanized units were able to push on without a letup.

This was true, especially, in the eastern part of Java where two large rivers, the Solo and Brantai Rivers are situated. Destruction of bridges across these two important rivers by the enemy would have obstructed successive operations of our forces. However, due to precision in operation and the thoroughness of our tactics, our units were able to seize various bridges spanning the Brantai River, with the exception of the Solo River bridge.

It is not too much to say that the operations of the flying units which thrust rapidly into enemy territory to seize and safeguard bridges is the finest example of the way the Imperial Forces conducted their Java operations. The enemy had taken every precaution to prevent the fall of the bridges into the hands of the Japanese, and yet should they destroy the bridges too quickly they ran the hazard of preventing the crossing of their own army should they be compelled to retreat.

Enemy Outwitted

The predicament the enemy found himself in was just what our forces worked upon. Flying units advanced hot on the heels of the enemy (rushing headlong during the night, at times even going along together with the retreating avalanche of the enemy) and without a moment's delay struck down bridge defense guards and seized it while the enemy remained still dumbfounded with surprise.

Such exploits when reduced to print seem but ordinary, yet when one is there to observe it at first hand with the flying unit, the utter ferocity of the attack—risky and reckless to say the least—cannot be put into mere words.

Tanks go along with the flying corps while at other times a service car and a truck are used. Since tank obstructions usually are found in front of bridges and obstruct their further advance after coming up so close to their objective, the flying corps advances on a service car and when the automobile cannot go any further the unit crosses the bridge on foot.

After closing in on a certain bridge, the men were tense with keen concentration on the enemy, even withholding their breathing when they stood poised for the dash across the bridge. Bodies were taut. Only their eyes sparkled.

Discovering the attacking party, the enemy fired point blank at the leading car with a heavy caliber gun. The enemy fire, therefore, was concentrated on the leading car which carried the commander. A direct hit on the car might set the gasoline tank on fire and turn the car into a raging inferno.

Unmindful of his own life, a soldier who was riding in the same car as his commander, seeing that his superior was in the direct line of fire, thrust himself in front of him as a shield; whereupon, the commander immediately ordered the soldier to get away. When the commander pushed aside one soldier, another took his place—not one heeding the angry command of their young superior, fearful as they were for the life of their leader.

Friendly Soldiers All

In the heat of battle where life or death is pitched on the scales of fortune, we were in intense earnest. But once the battle was over, we felt the sudden rush of relief. A certain calmness is born in the soul. The soldiers were, likewise, in the same mood.

At first I could not understand this change which came over the soldiers in such a short space of time. I had always thought that the soldier is different from those like myself, a writer, who felt the sudden sense of relief when the battle was over. That was my mistake. If he were true to type like the soldier who appears in movies and books, he would be austere from beginning to end—austere to a point that he might not be able to hold up in battle for long.

He is merely an ideal I had pictured in my mind—one who would appear to be fantastic in reality.

No greater happiness came to me than to see so many soldiers who truly epitomized the spirit of human compassion. The soldiers were liked by the natives wherever they went, the upshot of which was that they served as an impetus in begetting native understanding of Japan. Such traits of amiability which courses through each individual soldier cannot be overlooked.

From the lips of many natives I have heard it as a fact that they were surprised to find upon association with the Japanese soldier that he was entirely opposite from what the enemy would have had them believe.

When rest was called, upon entering a certain village, the soldiers' first thought was to ask the natives for coconuts to quench their thirst. Gouging a hole into the coconut with their bayonets, the soldiers took long draughts and drank their fill of that sweet water. Despite their evident cautiousness, the natives stood by fascinated and amused at seeing how the soldiers drank with so much relish.

After each cocount had gone the rounds and the non-com's were satisfied, someone stuck his sweaty hands into his tunic and producing a damp coin placed it, with evident embarrassment, into the hands of the native. Unexpected as he was in receiving money, the show of surprise was something great to see. He was a picture of perplexity—perplexity upon seeing a new coin for the first time, and a large coin at that, so large that he was hesitant in accepting it.

"That's alright, that's alright," the soldier ventured to say in Japanese and accompanied his remark with a genial slap on the fellow's back and added, "you needn't return it to me. Go and buy some candy for your children."

Appreciated Kindness

Thinking it over later, it was obvious the native could not understand the language—yet the soldier had got over what he wanted to say.

The native immediately expressed his thanks with much profusion. It was a minor incident that I had witnessed, but it was something that struck the core of the question. A good deed well done, insignificant though it might be sparkles more than theory expostulated a thousand times.

There's a good example of that.

In a certain village in the eastern part of Java where a detachment of Japanese soldiers were encamped for two or three days, a soldier learned that the only child of a Chinese overseas merchant was on the verge of death from pneumonia. Despite his weariness from the strain of battle, the soldier offered his blood to succor the child and by it aided the Chinese in his recovery. That unknown soldier neither left his name or that of his unit, nor did he accept the goods the Chinese offered in return.

With tears of gratitude welling in his eyes, the Chinese related the story to us when we came later to his village. With that incident as a beginning, the Chinese came to cooperate with us, even to the point of guiding us to caches of oil which the enemy had secretly hidden. The Chinese also approached his fellow men and raised huge amounts of money and offered it to the Japanese Army.

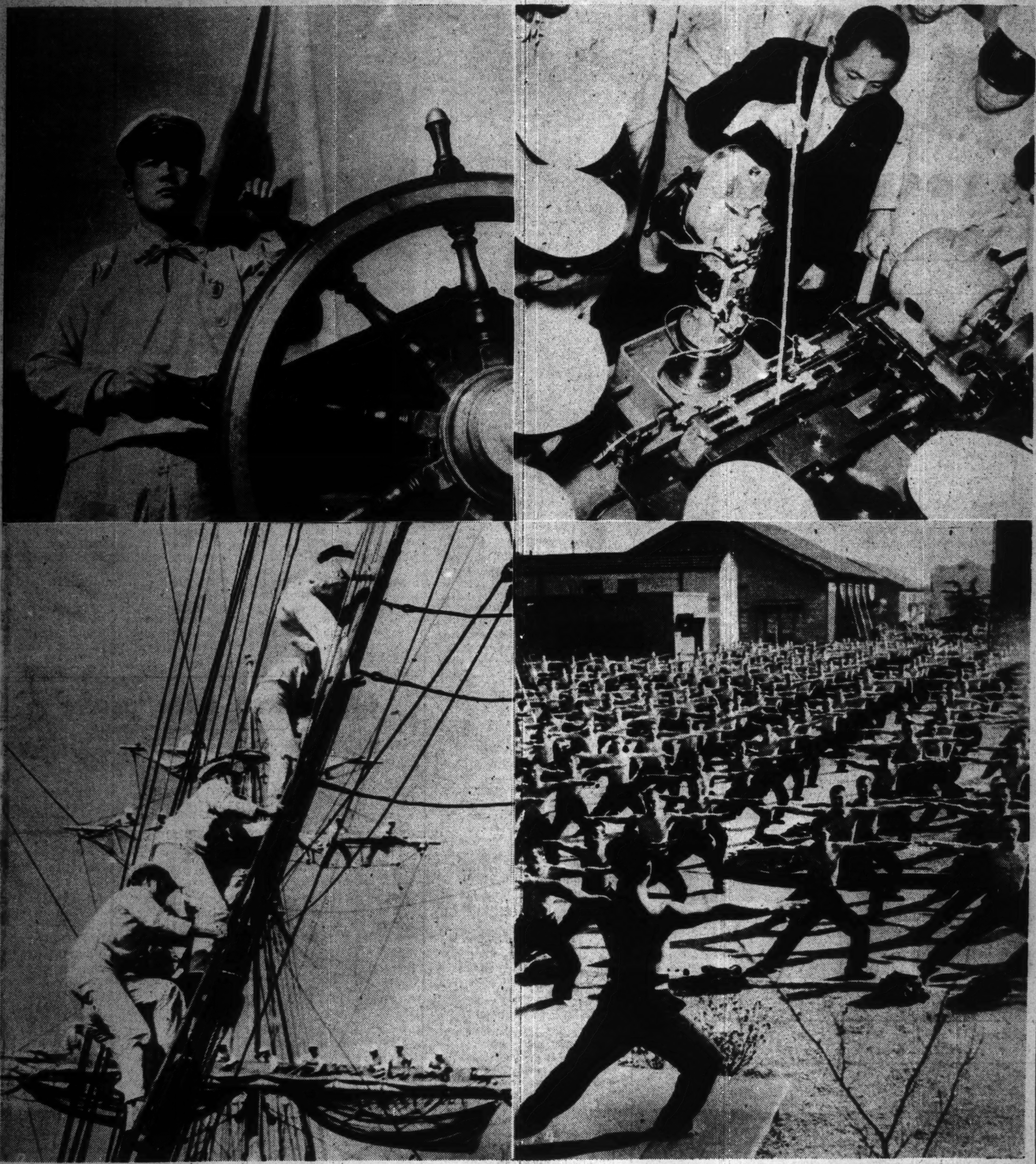
Despite my earnest efforts, I was unable to discover who that soldier was. But that's just as well—let it be. Such are the things which make the Imperial Forces so strong.

+ + +

JAPAN'S SEAMEN PREPARE!

+ + +

Proud Old Britannia Once Ruled The Seven Seas But Today She Is Only A Third Rate Power



Dethroned as a mercantile nation with hundreds of her ships which formerly sailed the vast expanse of the Seven Seas reposing in Davy Jones' Locker, the Union Jack no longer flaunts her proud ensign. To replace her is Japan, whose mighty merchant fleet always the cynosure of the world and which are manned by well-trained seafarers is destined to bring the glory of the marine transportation to East Asia. Answering the purpose is Higher Mercantile Marine School training future leaders, whose activities are portrayed here. Top left photo shows a keen-eyed student-helmsman at the wheel during a cruising voyage, whild at top right an interested group listens to the instructor explaining the intricacies of an engine. Lower left: Students undergoing vigorous training as they climb up the rigging. Lower right: They keep in trim doing their calisthenics in the school.

REPATRIATES HERE HOLD 'AID' MEETING

33 Former Internees Discuss Relief Measures for Japanese In Enemy Countries

With the view to discussing measures for the relief of Japanese nationals in enemy countries, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Monday sponsored its first roundtable conference of those who have been repatriated from internment camps.

Thirty-three repatriates, including Itaro Ishii, former Ambassador to Brazil, and other Government officials, press correspondents, and representatives of commercial establishments, attended the conference which was held at the headquarters of the association.

Present also were Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Tsurukichi Maruyama, secretary-general of the committee for deliberation of measures for the relief of Japanese residents in enemy countries. Representing the association were Fumio Goto, secretary-general, Ryutaro Nagai, director of the East Asia Bureau, and others.

Speeches were made in the morning by Mr. Goto, Mr. Arita and Mr. Ishii, the latter representing the repatriates. The round-table discussion started at 12:30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Nagai.

Meanwhile, a mass meeting encouraging Japanese residents in enemy countries will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda-ku from 6 p.m. today by the Committee for deliberation of measures for Japanese residents in enemy countries with the attendance of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Admiral Nomura and Lieutenant-General Ando are slated to make radio addresses to Japanese internees telling them of wartime conditions prevailing in Japan and of the people's firm determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

Kansai Notes

At a solemn and impressive gathering held at the Indian Social Society, Kobe, last Friday, about 50 Indian residents offered a fervent prayer for the speedy recovery and a long life for Mahatma Gandhi. The gathering was under the auspices of the local branch of the Indian Independence League.

The local Indian residents will celebrate the forthcoming Kigensetsu at the India Temple. The celebration will begin at 11 a.m.

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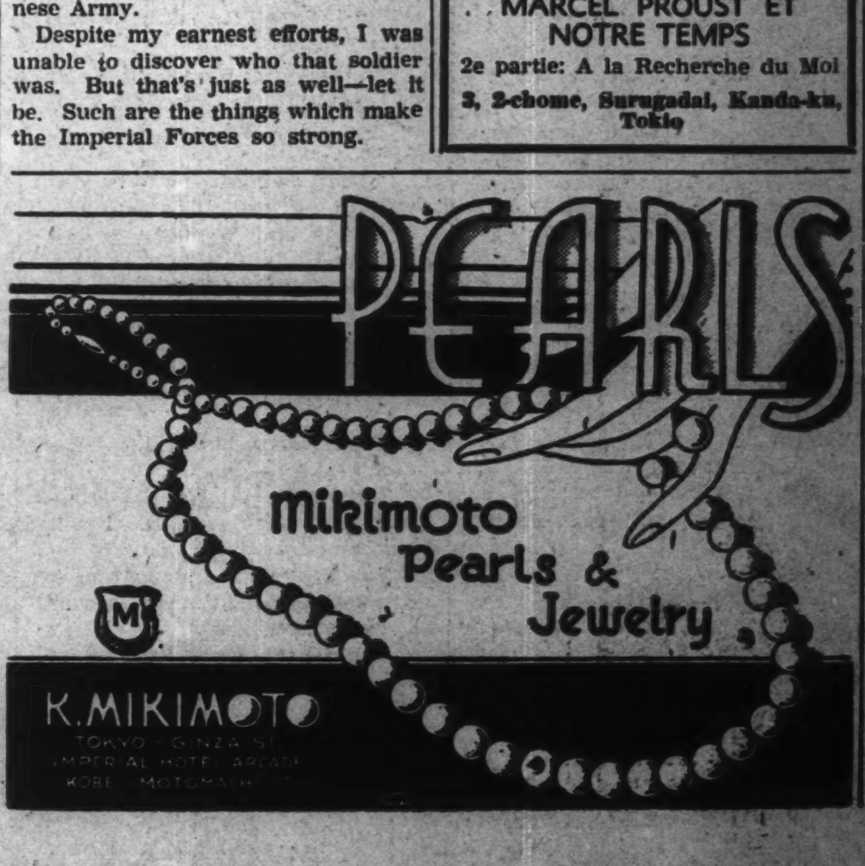

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 5

BOOK TWO

Chisaka the Councilor

Hyobu Chisaka, the Chief Councilor, heaved a heavy sigh. He felt that the events of the past three months had aged him. It was not without some slight uneasiness that he glanced into his mirror every morning during his ablutions, and noticed the increasing white hairs that streaked his locks.

"Even the Chief Retainer of the Asano family could not be more troubled than I am," he muttered to himself. "It is certainly much easier for him, for there is only one way for him to pursue."

The worries that had descended on him since the Spring of that year were perhaps too heavy for his sixty year-old frame. But Chisaka was determined, even if it cost him his life, to do his best to support the prestige and safety of his lord Noritsuna and of the 300,000 koku estate in Yonezawa, the chief pillar of the Uesugi domains. He knew he was facing the severest crisis of the clan since the time of Kenshin Uesugi.

Lord Noritsuna Danjo-Taihitsu had been adopted by the Uesugi family from the Kira family when he was two years old. His father was Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke. His mother Tomiko, the wife of Lord Kira, was the daughter of the lord of Harima, who belonged to the Uesugi family. In blood and law, therefore, the Uesugi and Kira families were irrevocably bound together.

At the time of the unfortunate incident at the Yedo court, the Uesugi family had received a greater shock than Lord Kira himself. The greatest shock, however, fell on Hyobu Chisaka, on whose shoulders rested the heaviest responsibilities of the welfare of the clan.

With a strange tautening of the muscles at the back of his neck, he had left Yonezawa for Yedo. He had been full of misgiving. He had even thought that the fame and glory established for the clan by Kenshin Uesugi had come to an end.

Fortunately, Lord Kira had been on the defensive. He had not drawn his sword. Moreover, the powerful clans of Sakai and Shimazu were related to the clan, and the private negotiations with their help had turned the verdict in favor of Kira. But Chisaka did not in the least feel easy in his mind. He knew that the turn of events had only left the Uesugi clan face to face with a much greater problem.

"What a troublesome old man . . ." Chisaka muttered. He was sitting at one end of the tea ceremony room, and his troubled eyes were fixed on the leaves of the trees in the garden. The gardener had just watered the plants, and the leaves still dripped moisture, faintly reflecting the fast fading glow of the setting sun.

"And what an absurd plan," he continued his soliloquy. "To bring that old man here and hide him in this mansion is to court disaster."

Ihei Sawane, the clan's Councilor at Yedo, had visited him that day and proposed this plan. He had just returned to the Upper Mansion outside the Sakurada gate.

"The position of Lord Kira is extremly risky," the Councilor had said. "There is no telling when he might be assassinated. I propose that he should be brought to this Silver Mansion. An underground tunnel could be constructed and he could hide inside it. Lord Kira himself is not averse to the idea."

To this proposal Chisaka had returned a definite denial. He knew that the proposal had originated with Lord Kira himself, and although he could not repress a feeling of pity for the old man, he had refused. It had not been easy for him to refuse, but he had to do it.

He knew that Lord Noritsuna in Yonezawa was worried about his father. As the son of Lord Kira he would have exchanged his estate of 300,000 koku for the safety of his father.

'It does not matter if I am called a stony-hearted man. My mission in Yedo is to earn this reputation of being stony-hearted. . . ."

Dusk was falling fast around him. The humming of mosquitoes came to his ears.

Behind him a sliding door slid softly open, and a page appeared.

"Chief Councilor," said the page, bowing low.

"What is it?"

"Ikkaku Shimizu and Johachi Kimura have both come."

"They have returned? Pass them here. No, the library is better." Chisaka stood up, and went to the library.

Shimizu and Kimura were shown in almost at once. They had washed their hands and feet, and shaken off the dust of their journey, but their faces still glowed red from exposure to the sun.

"Both of you, thank you for all the trouble. How are conditions in the domains?"

"Quite peaceful."

Chisaka began to ask Kimura about his observations in Ako. But most of what Kimura had to report was not new to him. Chisaka even knew that Kuranosuke Oishi had made arrangements for buying land and a house at Nishinoyama in Yamashina, and that he had already paid out the advance money on the contract.

"You must be fatigued from the long journey. Take a good rest."

"Not at all. It is nothing to one who has seen the miserable plight of the samurai at Ako."

"H'm. But tomorrow I want you to return at once to Yonezawa."

"And the business?"

"I have sent a letter ahead. But the matter might not be settled easily, and so I am sending you. I have asked for about twenty of the best swordsmen in Yonezawa as a guard for Lord Kira, but it would appear, from the lack of any answer to my request, that the young samurai of Yonezawa have no liking for the prospect of acting as guards for Kozuke-no-Suke. I think they are too easily influenced by popular opinion."

"Perhaps it is not so bad as that."

"It is not in the least strange that they should feel as they do. It is natural for samurai on this occasion, and human as well, to sympathize with the Asano clan. But it is wrong to sympathize thus. To defend Lord Kira is to defend a main pillar of the Uesugi clan. Explain this to them, and bring the best swordsmen you can find to Yedo by the middle of August."

"Is anything going to happen by the middle of August."

Chisaka was silent. He glanced out at the garden, and listened carefully. He was trying to ascertain that there were no eavesdroppers prowling around the house.

"Lord Kira is going to change his place of abode," he said at last in a low tone. "By the twentieth of August he will leave his present mansion at Gofuku-bashi and remove to Matsuzaka-cho. Consider it how you may, I think that a guard is necessary."

Chapter 6

The Old Warrior

Two or three days ago Ishimatsu, the stone-cutter, had ordered his assistants to convey the tombstone to the Sengakuji temple, and the erection of the granite column had been completed.

June 24 marked the 100th day after the death of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami. Early in the morning of that day, a plain lady's palanquin arrived at the temple, with several attendants, and after a quiet service, it left as silently as it had come. The pale, grief-stricken face of Lady Asano, now in the attire of a nun, was momentarily seen as she re-entered the palanquin.

Representatives from the Geishu and Toda clans appeared during the forenoon to pay their respects before the tombstone. But Daigaku Asano, the brother of Lord Asano, was still in domiciliary confinement, and did not come. Out of fear of the Bakufu, those who would have liked to come to pay their respects also stayed away. For the 100th day of a lord who had possessed a fief of 50,000 koku, the day was a lonely one indeed.

About three in the afternoon, however, a group of about twenty samurai appeared, and conducted a service of sutra-reading and worship in the main hall.

Yahei Horibe and his son Yasubei, Kihei Muramatsu and his son Sandayu, Densuke Kurahashi, Magodaiyu Okuda, Juroza Isogai, Genzo Akahani, Gunbei Takada, Sadashiro Tanaka, they were all there, and even after so many days of wandering their faces were none the less warlike. Indeed, if possible they looked more vigorous and formidable than before.

"I wonder when we shall be able to meet again. I am loath to part with you like this," said Gengoemon Kataoka as they trooped out of the hall.

"Old man," called out Kihei Muramatsu to Yahei Horibe, "where shall we go?"

Yahei turned round. "Old man? For an old man to call another old man an old man is a little funny."

"Ha, ha, ha. You seem to feel your age particularly nowadays."

"I am trying to grow younger, old man"

"Ha, ha, ha. So am I. But look here, I want to discuss with you the question of holding a religious service."

"That is well. Where shall we hold the service?"

"We have no place to go to. An ordinary tea-house won't do."

"If we walk along the beach we might come across a suitable place, such as a restaurant which might provide us with a private room cheaply. The younger samurai are so quiet, I pity them. Our late lord, though he was very strict ordinarily, allowed us freedom to do as we liked when he gave us sake. Let us drink sake today."

"Ha, ha, ha, Look behind you. The younger samurai are overjoyed at hearing you say such things."

"That's what I call a mass for the repose of our late lord's soul."

"What about the payment?" asked Sadashiro Tanaka from behind.

"Each man pays his share."

"Ha, ha, ha. The old man can't treat you younger boys," laughed Muramatsu.

"When a samurai becomes a ronin, he has to be exact in monetary affairs."

Any one looking at these 20 odd masterless samurai would not have imagined them to be ronin. Nor did they appear like men who were contemplating vengeance. To the priests of the Sengakuji they seemed to have accepted their fate light-heartedly, willing to drift with the wind no matter how it blew.

As they passed through the Hill Gate of the temple, they had to draw to one side to make way for a lone warrior who approached from the opposite direction. His hair was silvery with age, and his back was bent like a taut bow. A huge sword with a scarlet sheath was thrust into his sash, and he walked with hasty steps towards the temple.

"It is Master Bunin," said Horibe.

Bunin was a distant relative of Kuranosuke Oishi, and his full name was Bunin Oishi. He lived in Honjo-Nakanogo, which was a considerable distance from the temple.

"What, you have finished already?" said Bunin as he came up to them.

"A great pity," he added, "If I had been a moment sooner, I might have had the honor of being included in the service with you all."

"The service proper has not yet been begun. We will wait for you while you worship at the grave."

"I shall be sorry if I keep you waiting. Please go on ahead."

"Not at all. We have to find a house in which to rest, and whilst somebody is looking for it, we have to wait here anyway."

"Then I shall be back presently, Master Yasubei."

"Yes."

"I am sorry, but will you escort me to the grave?"

"Certainly. A splendid tombstone has been erected. I will lead you there."

Yasubei Horibe turned back his steps and led the old warrior to the grave.

Bunin knelt down in front of the new stone steps in front of the grave, and remained with bowed head for a long time. The cries of cicada shrilled through the still air of the cemetery. A cool breeze swept through the long grass, warning Horibe that evening was nigh.

"Master Yasubei" said Bunin at last, raising his head. "Will you sit there?" He pointed at the ground in front of him.

"What is it?"

"There is something I want to discuss with you, although perhaps it is impertinent of me to do so before this tombstone."

"Let me hear what it is."

"It is that." Bunin shot a piercing glance at Yasubei. In the depths of his brown eyes smoldered the fires of discontent.

"I thought there were real men in Ako," continued Bunin. "Today is already the hundredth day after the death of Lord Asano. What are you stalwart young men doing, if you are doing anything at all?"

Yasubei was silent. He bowed his head and looked at the ground. A few short hairs at the back of his neck waved this way and that in the gentle breeze.

"At first you were full of spirit. With the exception of those cowards, Yasui and Fujii, you were burning with a fierce resolve to avenge your lord's death, even if you were only a handful against supreme odds. What has happened to that spirit?"

"That spirit still burns in our breasts," said Yasubei. "But due to inevitable events at Ako, and to a disagreement between us and the Chief Retainer, we cannot easily fulfil our wishes."

"That is only natural," retorted Bunin. "I hear from Okuda that the one hundred and twenty samurai at Ako, under the leadership of Kuranosuke Oishi, signed a pact. It is impossible that so many men should remain united, and pursue one single object with solidarity. If you are going to depend on numbers, you had better give up the project. A crowd will crumble on the way. It will break. What Kuranosuke Oishi is doing is too mild."

The words flowed out of the old warrior's mouth with amazing vehemence. Yasubei could not but help admire the old man's spirit. He knew it was rare for staunch samurai like Bunin to exist in the Yedo of the Genroku era. With one gnarled hand grasping his iron-framed fan, which rested vertically on his knee, his bare head reflecting the rays of the late afternoon sun, and his other hand waving spasmodically to give emphasis to his words, Bunin continued to rail at Yasubei.

"It hurts me to hear the mocking laughter of the populace. I am not a retainer of the Asano family, but as a samurai I cannot ignore the matter. Why all this hesitation, this delay? Why don't you offer the head of Kozuke-no-Suke before this tombstone today? What has the time of day or month anything to do with it? I cannot understand why the question of time should be important in killing Kozuke-no-Suke. A day late means a day's further obstacle in front."

"Your way of thinking agrees with ours. Okuda, Takada, and the rest of us have repeatedly remonstrated with Master Kuranosuke Oishi just as you are remonstrating with me now, but it seems that he is fully absorbed in the idea of reinstatement in the name of Daigaku Asano."

"He is a fool. Even if the authorities grant the petition without confiscating any of the domains, do you think Daigaku Asano can sit comfortably as long as Kira is alive?"

"That is what I think too. Even that old warrior Okuda is disgusted every time he looks at the mild letters of Master Oishi. But if the few of us cut our way into Kira's household, and fail, surely the name of the clan will become a laughing stock for later ages. What with this and that we have delayed our action unavoidably till now. But before the year is out we intend to carry out our original purpose. Please rest assured, for we will not fail."

"Good. What I have heard has set my heart at rest. But do you mean that you have some special date in mind?"

"That . . ."

"Look here, Yasubei," said Bunin, leaning forward. "There is a good opportunity for you. Kira is going to remove to another residence. Do you know this?"

"What, is he going to remove from Gofuku-bashi?"

"There can be no doubt about it. Kira is going to occupy the mansion formerly occupied by Lord Matsudaira Noborinosuke at Matsuzaka-cho in Honjo. An opportunity like this will not come again! Whether he likes it or not, Kira will have to venture out of doors. It is the only time he is vulnerable. Don't miss this opportunity'"

"Master Bunin, you are sure of the information?"

"I know even the date of the removal. I heard it from one who has access to the Matsudaira household. Kira will remove before the twentieth of August."

"Thank you very much." Yasubei placed both hands on the ground and bowed to Bunin. His whole frame was burning with the thought of revenge.

Bunin looked at him with a pleased smile. He was glad that he had found a samurai who reminded him of his young days when samurai were samurai.

"Well, where there's a will there's a way. If one man will rise the rest will follow. It would be well to consider that besides you, Okuda, and Takada there is no other who is qualified for the task."

Yasubei bowed his head.

"If you miss this opportunity," continued the old warrior, "it will never be your lot to fulfil your desire. Kira's petition for retirement will be granted by the Bakufu, and he will be hidden in the most inaccessible part of the Uesugi castle in Yonezawa. He will probably remain there till he dies, and you might never be able to lay eyes on him. Once he enters the gate of the Uesugi's Yonezawa castle, neither a hundred nor a thousand men will avail you anything. But even he might die of old age or disease. He is an old man. How can you walk in broad daylight with a serene countenance until you have venged your lord's death? How can you face this tombstone again without the head of your enemy?"

At that moment somebody's voice called out.

"Horibe, is Master Bunin still there?"

Two or three of Horibe's companions had returned to see what had kept him there so long.

Bunin stood up.

"I will come at once," he called back.

"The rest are waiting impatiently for you."

"That's why I told you not to wait for me." The tones of the old warrior were as aggressive as ever.

(To Be Continued)

British Exploitation in the 19th Century (Malai)

If the sticks and stones in the Malai Peninsula could talk, they would tell a story so aweful that honest men all over the world would shudder—the story of merciless exploitation of innocent, unsophisticated people by the land-grabbing British.

The beginning of British piracy in the Malai Archipelago began with the arrival of that notorious pirate Francis Drake (1579) of Elizabethan England. Drake was made Admiral of the British Fleet by his Queen, and the spirit of the pirate has never left the British navy since then.

Other pirates like Lancaster (1602) and Middleton (1604) came to Malai waters in search of wealth to conquer. They were seriously rivalled by Dutch pirates like Cornelius Houtman who came to Sumatra in 1595. The lands and peoples of the Malai Archipelago were torn by the fierce rivalry between the pirates of England and the Netherlands, until in 1811 Lord Minto captured Java.

In 1819 Stamford Raffles, whose statue now reposes in the Shonan Museum, took possession of the island of Singapura, which proved a decisive coup de grace against the Dutch.

Relieved of Dutch competition the British had a free hand in Malai. The British profited but the Malais suffered. For purposes of exploitation the British admitted large numbers of Chinese immigrants and the Malais were driven more and more into the forested hinterland. Debarred from the free cultivation of their own land, they were compelled to perform the most primitive tasks, and as more and more areas of their country were taken up for rubber and tin cultivation, the original self-sufficing country became dependent on foreign imports. The increasing trade in turn increased the revenues of the British, but the Malais were impoverished.

Most of them had to plant, grow and pound their own rice in order to live. The above picture, first published in a British publication in 1897, shows how some Malai women of the previous century, driven into the interior far from the centers of civilization, eked out a miserable living whilst their sires and brothers were being forced to labor in planations, mining fields and factories under British pressure.

Chikafusa Kitabatake

Who Fought, Served and Died Loyally

By YUZURU KAWABE
(From the Nippon)
Translated by Kenichi Otsuka

(Continued From Friday)

Moronao, on entering Yoshino, burned down the court nobles' residences, the shrines and temples and wrought all ravages imaginable. But being checkmated by the Imperial Forces that were lying in wait in the steep mountains, he returned to Kyoto.

Even at Ano, brainy Chikafusa, giving full play to his resourcefulness, constantly mapped out strategic plans and the Imperial Forces began to pick up.

On the other hand, internal dissension in the Ashikaga camp became aggravated. Naoyoshi Ashikaga, younger brother of Takauji, became estranged from Moronao Kono, Shigeyoshi Uesugi and Naomune Hatakeyama in collusion with Naoyoshi made an attempt on Moronao's life but were killed by him, instead.

In October, 1350, Naoyoshi suddenly surrendered to the Imperial Court at Ano and, in cooperation with the Imperial Forces, repulsed the forces under Takauji, Moronao and Moroyasu. The last-mentioned two attempted to flee via Hyogo by sea to Kamakura to join forces with Morofuyu there. Morofuyu, however, was murdered when he had come out to Kai. Hearing this, Moronao and Moroyasu entered the priesthood to save their lives. "Brazen cowardice!" everybody would say. They roamed about the country and were finally butchered like stray dogs by Shigenori Uesugi in revenge for his father, Shigeyoshi.

Naoyoshi then made it up with his brother, Takauji, and again rose in revolt. But there was no love lost between the two brothers. Takauji, with a murderous intent on Naoyoshi, sent Priest Chinkei to the Imperial Palace at Ano and offered to surrender. But the offer was seen through and turned down outright by Chikafusa.

Takauji Offers to Surrender

Naoyoshi then went to Kamakura. Takauji again offered to surrender to the Throne at Ano. He had an axe to grind: he was afraid Kyoto might be attacked during his absence on an expedition against Naoyoshi. The Imperial Court this time accepted the capitulation offer and ordered a punitive campaign against Naoyoshi.

Fierce engagements developed between Takauji's and Naoyoshi's armies at Satta Pass in Suruga. Naoyoshi finally surrendered and was then poisoned to death at the Empukuji Temple at Kamakura. That was in February, 1352.

The Sovereign returned to Kyoto from Ano after a long absence and was pleased to pay a visit to the Otokoyama Hachiman Shrine. At the same time, Akinobu Kitabatake and Masayoshi Kusunoki cleared Kyoto of the forces under Akiuji Hosokawa.

With Kyoto now in the hands of the Imperial Forces, the situation throughout the country became favorable to them. However, with the penetration of Kyoto by Yoshimi Ashikaga, the Sovereign again moved to Ano.

In the following year, 1353, Tokiuji Yamana also capitulated to the Throne and cooperated with the Imperial Forces in recovering Kyoto. But the recovery was short-lived.

All this while, Chikafusa with his burning fighting spirit gave Takauji not a moment of ease. The two were engaged in a desperate duel campaign to win over local chieftains to their respective camps.

Last Spring

Ever swift was the flow of time. The year 1354 came rolling by. Nearly 20 years' breathless struggle began to tell on Chikafusa at the age of 63. He often waxed reminiscent. With the arrival of March, he could now seldom repair to the Palace. In his sick-bed he would look fondly at the falling cherry-blossoms. How many men had fallen like the falling flowers for the Sovereign! He felt perhaps this was the last spring for him to see.

"That I have been able to keep up my fight to this day is due entirely to the Imperial Virtues. My power is as nothing. My days are numbered, but I leave the Jinwo Shoki behind. It will forever live to stand by the Throne . . ." he mused. He felt acutely fatigued, then became exhausted.

April was ushered in. He avoided visitors. He wished he should pass on unnoticed like a petal of a nameless flower.

One day Chunagon Takatoshi Shijo called on him. Chikafusa gladly received him.

"Two years now since Takasuke fell in the battle of Otokoyama," he greeted his caller with a warm look.

"It was a pity."

"I had counted on him to take my place after I am gone. . . ." Chikafusa recalled the visitor's deceased brother.

"Pray don't talk about passing. Keep your spirits up!"

"Ha, ha, ha," Chikafusa laughed. "I have nothing to look back on with regret. I am ready to die."

Takatoshi bowed in spite of himself.

"Any will?"

"None," Chikafusa smiled brightly.

On April 16 he became hard of breathing. Remembering the 16th to be the demise-day of the late Sovereign, he tried with all his might to sit up straight. He was calm. He felt that peace of mind which comes from fulfilment of sincere devotion.

Peacefully did he pass on in this tranquil glen at Ano.

His countenance, serene as in his lifetime, seemed to speak of his faith firm as the rock, the faith that what he left behind would live and shine. Every one at his bedside clasped their hands in veneration.

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INDUSTRIAL BODIES GET MORE SUBSIDY

Gov't Giving Increasing Assistance for Production of Coal, Iron, Others

The Government has made it clear to the public that it will maintain its low-price policy which is the only means of preventing increase of the cost of living, and that in cases where the increase of the production of important war-materials, such as coal, iron, and others has become difficult due to increase in the cost of production, the Government is extending necessary financial assistance to producers of such materials in the form of subsidies, says the Asahi.

In this connection, the Finance authorities, in reply to the request of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives in Friday's session, announced in detail the subsidies the Government has been disbursing since the fiscal year 1937-38. According to the Finance authorities, the amount of subsidies to various industrial organizations has been rapidly increasing ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. The total amount of subsidies to be disbursed during the forthcoming fiscal year is expected to reach ¥536,064,000, showing an increase of ¥92,000,000 as compared with the present fiscal year.

Coal Mining First

Of all the subsidies to be disbursed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the new fiscal year, the one for coal mining comes first with ¥362,304,000, followed by that for the iron industry with ¥118,798,000, while the subsidy for the petroleum industry covers ¥21,569,000.

Besides the subsidies to be disbursed by the central Government, the Government-General of Taiwan and the Government-General of Chosen are also disbursing substantial subsidies, as can be observed in the figures to follow:

Government-General of Chosen
(Unit ¥1,000)

	1942-43	1943-44
Iron industry	5,655	5,483
Coal	5,925	9,856
Petroleum	431	431
Total	12,011	15,771
Government-General of Taiwan		
Coal	1,718	2,945
Petroleum	1,573	1,573
Total	3,290	4,518
Karafuto Office		
Iron	7	7
Coal	15,227	13,168
Petroleum	0	26
Total	15,235	13,202

The subsidies for disbursement by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the forthcoming fiscal year are as follows:

	1942-43	1943-44
Iron	154,219	118,798
Coal	230,432	362,204
Petroleum	38,401	21,569
Total	423,103	502,571

CRISIS CONFRONTING U.S. RETAIL TRADERS

Dearth of General Consumers' Goods Compelling Many Dealers to Close Doors

Reflecting the highly strained war-time structure of the United States, medium and small-scale merchants throughout the country are now confronted by an unprecedented crisis. According to a February 3 cable from New York, the members of the American Miscellaneous Goods Retailers' Association, totaling approximately 2,000 in number, met in conference to discuss counter-measures against the growing handicaps and arrived at the following conclusions, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated February 3:

1. Retailers will be compelled to put up with the considerable decrease in their stocks in spite of the big rise in the purchasing power of the people during 1943.

2. It is expected that the production of rayon materials will fall by 50 per cent in addition to the inevitable decline in the supplies of cotton products in contrast to the normal supplies of woolen goods.

3. An acute shortage of toilet articles will be inevitable due to the large quota of alcohol supplies for munitions industries.

4. There will be a growing difficulty in obtaining blouses, bags, suit cases, carpets and matting.

5. In view of the fast-dwindling stocks of radio sets, pianos, clocks, watches and precious stones, it is possible that the authorities may place a ban on the production of these articles.

6. There is a possibility of a 25 per cent reduction in the supplies of glass articles and other household furniture.

7. A remarkable increase is anticipated in the supplies of overalls for laborers' wear exclusively.

8. Retailers are foredoomed in an acute shortage of their employes by reason of the latter's enrollment in the service of munitions factories where they can get higher wages, and it is natural that a large number of retailers should be compelled to close their doors. There is no alternative left for these retailers but to seek the services of aged women or students by the hour if at all they are inclined to upkeep their trade at normal.

9. Retailers will be obliged to effect a drastic change of their service hours, and it is possible that they may lengthen their working hours in the evening so as to facilitate the closure of their stores once or twice a week.

Shopping in Manila

Filipino housewives of Manila out to get the best bargain in fish. Freshness is guaranteed for they are sold as soon as they are landed from trawlers and other fishing craft in from Manila Bay.

SKILLED LABOR WANT BIG HEADACHE TO U.S.

American Production War Destined to End in Defeat on Account of Dearth of Hands

The great efforts being exercised by the Roosevelt regime to beat Japan in the war of production, which is essential for its victory in the present war, are destined to end in failure due to the extreme labor shortage, says the Keizai Mainichi (or the Economic Mainichi) in a recent issue.

The unemployment situation in the United States reached the worst stage in March, 1933, when there were in the country more than 14,000,000 without jobs. With the exception of 1938, the number of jobless people in the United States has been showing a steady decrease since then, until it came down to 8,500,000 in August 1940, as told by the figures given below:

Figures Showing the Unemployment Situation in the United States

1932	12,800,000	1933 (Mar.)	14,800,000
1934	11,400,000	1935	11,400,000
1936	8,500,000	1937	7,300,000
1938	10,500,000	1939	9,600,000
1940 (Aug.)	8,500,000	1941*	5,500,000
1941 (Dec.)	3,500,000		

Note: * (On an average).

The steady improvement of the unemployment situation in the United States is, of course, attributable to the rapid increase in the demand for labor due to the institution of the gigantic munitions production plan decided upon in connection with the Lease Lend Bill.

Number of Jobless

At the end of January, 1942, there were in the country about 4,150,000 jobless people. This number, however, was reduced to 3,000,000 in June of the same year. The number of laborers available in the country in peace-time was above 50,000,000 as observable in the figures to follow:

1933	50,800,000	1934	51,300,000
1935	51,600,000	1936	52,200,000
1937	52,700,000	1938	53,300,000
1939	53,900,000	1940 (Aug.)	54,630,000

The total number of American laborers, both in and out of employment, at the end of 1941 was about 56,000,000. But, many of them are unfit for the purposes for which they are wanted. At the end of 1941, about 5,200,000 workmen were engaged in the production of arms and ammunition throughout the United States. But, it was announced by the Wartime Labor Committee, that, in order to execute the gigantic arms and ammunition production plan established by the Washington Government, it was necessary that the number of workmen in the service of those arms and munitions factories must be increased by 13,000,000 by the end of 1942. According to investigations conducted since, it has been by no means an easy task for the United States to select so many skilled workmen from among the jobless citizens. Moreover, the mines, railways, fishing companies, and forestry offices throughout the country are alike suffering from want of skilled operatives.

Female Labor Short

In order to overcome the difficulty, the Washington authorities are planning to engage the services of 4,000,000 female operatives by the end of 1943. But, according to the Wartime Labor Committee, it is considered to be very difficult to hire more than 3,500,000, because women are wanted for various essential services which have little to do with the production of arms and ammunition.

The Washington authorities announced recently that they are planning to increase the number of men in the United States army to 7,500,000 and those in the navy to 2,200,000 as quickly as possible. This means that they want about 10,000,000 men for their army and navy, and 14,000,000 men and 4,000,000 women for the production of arms and ammunition thus, the total number of men wanted for military and naval purposes, and those for the production of arms and ammunition is 24,000,000.

In the meantime, about 23,000,000 male laborers are wanted in various peace industries, which want about 7,000,000 female workers in addition. This brings the total number of American men wanted for the prosecution of the present war to as large as 45,000,000, which is infinitely greater than the number actually available for the purpose in view.

Wants Skill Workers

To make matters worse, the United States is badly in want of skilled workers who are indispensable for the production of new arms and ammunition. According to an official investigation made at the end of 1941, skilled workmen available for immediate employment throughout America numbered only 5,000,000 only, which is too small to meet the situation.

In order to make good the shortage of labor, the Washington authorities are planning to abolish the present labor system which restricts the maximum working hours to 40 hours a week. Due to the strong opposition in Congress, as well as among the workers at large, the extension of the working hours is considered very difficult. Thus, in spite of the repeated announcements by the Washington Government, the difficulty in the path of Roosevelt and his followers is steadily growing larger.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.50	+0.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	83.60	+0.70
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	77.40	+0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

War Strips Britain Of Former Influence

(Continued from Page 6)

the western coasts of Ireland on his way to America to take some Irish pilots with him.

About 450 years have elapsed since that time and during this period a large number of Irishmen crossed the ocean to the American continents. There are, therefore, a large number of American citizens of Irish ancestry in New York and its neighborhood who believe that Ireland is the birthplace of their ancestors. There are also a large number of farmers in the southern section of the United States who are of Irish descendants.

Under this condition, when the second European War broke out, many believed that these American citizens of Irish ancestry would constrain the United States from becoming involved in the war in the event Ireland was attacked by Germany. But when the fortune of war became unfavorable to the United States and Britain consequent on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, they made a serious blunder by landing the American army on the northern coast of Ireland.

(END)

FORWARD TRADING IN STOCKS DEFENDED

Finance Minister Assures Continuation of Transactions in Futures

Replying to the interpellation of Kazuo Nakai, representative from Hyogo Prefecture, in the Saturday session of the House of Representatives, with regard to transactions in negotiable papers in connection with the impending creation of the Nippon Securities Exchanges, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya gave reasons for continued permission of forward deliveries of negotiable papers on the new exchanges and simultaneously stressed the need for stabilizing the functions for spot deliveries, adding that the new exchanges will be properly managed by the authorities so as to facilitate the supply of capital to the industries and to curb excessive speculations, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Incidentally the same paper quotes the Finance Minister's reply as follows:

"It is true," began the Finance Minister, "that forward deliveries of negotiable papers are liable to invite excessive speculations. I recollect that forward deliveries were forbidden on stock exchanges in Britain, France and Germany during the last World War. But I do not think it the best policy. Suppose this practise is discontinued, all dealers will be compelled to confine their transactions to spot deliveries. Then the relations between supply and demand will be disturbed so much so that the prices of negotiable papers are subjected to heavy fluctuations in defiance of the actual state of business on the part of the corporations concerned. In other words, the continued practise of forward deliveries will serve to equilibrate the prices of negotiable papers. Thus observed, I cannot ignore the merits of forward deliveries. I think it necessary to promote those merits as well so as to replenish the working funds needed for our industrial expansion in war-time by eliminating whatever shortcomings there exist in forward deliveries.

To Restrict Market

"With a view to eliminating such shortcomings, I have a mind to restrict the market of forward deliveries to those cities which are assured of a well-balanced state of demand for and supply of negotiable papers and which are capable of effecting turnovers of the negotiable papers enrolled on their respective exchanges.

"In parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, I anticipate a considerable increase in the volume of negotiable papers, including stocks, debentures and national bonds, and these negotiable papers will represent the principal wealth of our people. Furthermore, I am fully convinced that time will come when the total economic strength of Greater East Asia serves to endorse these negotiable papers.

"Stocks have hitherto been invested in by a limited section of our nation. From now on, however, there is every reason to predict a nationwide investment in stocks. From this point of view, I think it advisable to maintain reasonable prices of stocks and to simplify the method of their transactions. It is for this reason, indeed, that I feel that need of establishing a network for healthy transactions in negotiable papers throughout the country. The bill on the securities exchange has been drafted in this spirit.

"I also feel that time will come when spot deliveries will become the principal trade of the securities exchanges and forward deliveries will be relegated to a subordinate position. I am inclined to expand the facilities for spot deliveries in the future."

Bill Clearings

February 8
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	221,614	125,910
Balance	27,830	16,495

KAYA'S ASSURANCE FIRMS UP EXCHANGE

Statement of Finance Minister In Diet Encourages Long-Term Traders

Reflecting the effect produced by the encouraging speech of Finance Minister Kaya in the Diet Saturday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange saw an all-round advance Monday, and gains of around ¥2.00 were registered by a large number of listed issues in the long-term section.

In the long-term section, for example, Ensuiko Sugar advanced ¥2.40, Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.60 and its new and Japan Gunpowder ¥2.00 each, Daito Spinning ¥1.70, Japan Precision Machinery ¥1.60, Ikegai Iron Works and Toa Tobacco ¥1.50 each, Japan Electric Development, Japan Sand Iron and Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.40 each.

The short-term section was featured by an impressive gain of ¥1.30 scored by Ensuiko Sugar.

The spot market was unusually active, Shirokiya Department Store climbed ¥3.50 at one bound, Maruzen Oil ¥3.00, Tokyo Metallurgical Industrial ¥2.50, and its new ¥1.50. Simultaneously Mitsukoshi Department Store and Teikoku Gold Mining rose ¥1.70 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.0	129.5	—
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	84.5	—	85.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	80.4	80.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50	75.7	—	75.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	96.8	96.6	—
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	—	78.9	79.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)	82.7	83.0	83.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	75.1	75.4	76.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	97.2	97.3	97.5
O. S. K. (50)	87.5	89.0	89.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	—	—	74.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.3	69.6	70.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.9	91.2	91.4
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.6	71.2	71.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	108.5	109.0	110.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	135.7	136.6	137.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.9	65.1	66.0
Japan Beer (50)	97.2	—	98.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	—	—	47.8
Asahi Glass (50)	100.0	—	99.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.9	100.9	101.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	90.7	90.1	90.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.2	5.6	5.0	85.5
N. Y. K. new	83.0	3.6	3.0	83.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.5	8.3	7.1	98.0
Kanebo Spin. new	77.1	7.5	7.1	77.4
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.0	9.4	9.0	69.1
Hitachi Iron Works.	95.1	5.7	4.8	95.7
Osaka Exch. new	45.7	5.7	5.6	45.6
Japan Steel Tube	71.5	1.6	1.2	71.5
Japan Oil	76.7	7.3	6.6	76.9
S. M. R.	74.6	4.6		74.5
N. Y. K. old	97.1	7.4	7.1	97.4
Hokkaido Coal	75.8	6.0	5.7	76.3
Kanebo Spin old	128.5	8.5	8.4	128.4
Toyo Rayon. new	62.1	2.1	1.6	51.6
Kokura Iron Works.	57.0	7.0	6.9	56.9
Japan Beer. new	48.0	8.0	7.8	47.8
Japan Sugar. new	68.5	8.6	8.5	68.5
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	5.9	3.9	65.9
Japan Mining	63.5	3.7	3.5	63.7
Manchu Heavy Ind.	65.0	5.6	5.0	65.6

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CENTRAL CHINA CURRENCY OPERATIONS

Release of Enormous Stocks of Merchandise Now in Shanghai Considered Effective for Curbing Price Climb, Supporting Note

The following is the concluding part of a translation of a report from the spot by Masutaro Kimura, D. Eco., adviser to the Central Reserve Bank of China, concerning affairs in Central China with special reference to currency operations. The original appears in the February 1 issue of the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon.

Many Chinese are extremely sensitive in matters relating to currency, which they are in the habit of regarding as merchandise. Consequently, when money begins to depreciate they try to exchange it for commodities by resorting to every means conceivable. As a matter of fact, during the period from February to June last year, this exchange movement became furious among the Chinese masses with unusual enthusiasm, which resulted in commodity prices in Central China shooting up to double the figures which had been obtaining up to that time. This movement was, of course, started from the speculative urge on the part of the public masses who had been brought up and trained for many years past ever ready to cope with constant fluctuations in the value of money.

For this reason, the maintenance of the value of money, or in other words, control of commodity prices, is a very hard task in China. However, as the limitless rise of prices in Central China not only disrupts the stability of public life, but will exercise an adverse effect on Japan's economy, every step must be taken to curb the advance of prices. To this end it is the first requisite to support the Reserve Bank note by means of a good supply of commodities. As it is not practicable to depend on Japan for the supply of consumptive goods, the shortest and best way to meet the situation is to increase productivity on the spot.

Enormous Stocks

The basic policy for this will be further to facilitate the interchange of materials between Central and North China and adjust their distribution. It would be a good plan to take measures to promote production in the fertile areas along the Yangtze River, which may be said to be the treasure trove of China. When the interchange of goods becomes active it may not be impossible to keep up the value of the Reserve Bank notes even when issues should amount to several hundred billion yuan.

Fortunately, Shanghai has enormous stocks of merchandise. Utilization of these hoarded resources may be the best step to be taken to begin with just as the present time. The steamship companies and banks in Shanghai used to keep their own warehouses, whose total floor space amounted approximately to 450,000 tsubo. At least 60 per cent of these warehouses is still filled with merchandise. It is impossible to estimate how much commodities are kept concealed in places which cannot be called warehouses, because it is the general practise of Chinese merchants that, if they lease three office rooms in, say, the business center of Marunouchi, they will be sure to use one of them as storeroom and fill it with goods. In the same way, the Chinese people are in the habit of hoarding at home whatever articles of which there is a possibility of rise in price.

Factories Many

Consequently we would not be greatly mistaken in presuming that there are in Shanghai commodities in stock worth several billion yen. Furthermore, Shanghai has nearly 5,000 factories employing more than 30 workers each. In the circumstances, whether Japan is able to make good use of this greatest international trade market in the Orient as an economic base for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere represents a vital problem for Japan.

Primarily China has an economic structure quite different from that of Japan and it is, therefore, inadvisable to apply to it exactly the same system of economic control as exercised in Japan. It is important to think out a new system of controlled economy well adapted to the racial character, social environment and economic life peculiar to the Chinese people, who are endowed by nature with high business efficiency equal to none in the world, and when proper measures are taken bearing these points firmly in mind, I see a great vista opening up before Central Reserve Bank notes.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1943

The Red Flag Over the White House?

With its war efforts in the Western Pacific bogging down, its hopes in North Africa fading away and with little hope to be expected from Britain and Chungking except outcries for more help, the Americans are depending more and more on the Soviet Union, the only member of the Anti-German, Italian camp which seems to be able to hold its ground, to fight their battle for them. The American government has just announced that during the last few weeks Moscow has received more lend lease materials than either England or Chungking. Which is about what should be expected of the world's most capitalistic and materialistic nation. American aid goes not where it may be most needed but where the capital investment is likely to show the biggest returns. The phrase "dollar diplomacy" was not coined by accident. This war is merely a business proposition as far as the United States is concerned and always has been.

The communists, not without reason, have certain deep misgivings about the sudden American outburst of generosity. They seem to be obsessed with the notion that American aid is being rushed to them not so much to save the world for communism as to enable the communists to fight to save American capitalism, which is the last thing a communist will willingly do.

So Roosevelt and his high-powered propagandists are now working out a scheme to allay such misgivings. And this is the sort of asininity that is being broadcast by these commentators for the delectation of the communists: "Under democracy we can have capitalism, socialism, communism, or any other kind of economic ism we want. More than that we have the right to have a little capitalism, a little socialism and a little communism and then to change whenever we wish because we have a democratic form of political government." If such a theory were to be put into practice it would mean that there would be no Constitution in the United States except from day to day. No American would know today what his constitutional rights might be tomorrow. That is demagogy in its worst possible shape. It is a frank repudiation of the principle upon which the American nation was established. It is another way of saying that you can fly the red flag over the White House, that you can transplant the theories of communism to the United States and still call America a democracy. It is, to the American people, a formal invitation to revolution and anarchy. Not that a revolution in America would not be the best thing for a nation whose political, social and economic systems are as rotten to the core as are those of the United States today, but it is debatable whether switching from the present American form of so-called democracy to communism would not be leaping from the frying pan into the fire.

We learn further from Roosevelt's propagandists that "the record of the Soviet government has been consistently anti-Fascist." This may be true but why bring it up? The Soviet government has been more consistently anti-capitalistic than it has been anti-anything else, and as everyone knows, the United States is captalism's strongest bulwark today.

Roosevelt's propagandists next throw this sop to the communists: "There never has been an armed force watching the frontier between the United States and the Soviet Union, there never has been the slightest military threat to the Americas from the Soviet Union. Economically there has been no threat. The Soviet Union has always dealt with us on our own terms, and paid cash in gold for our merchandise. Economically, the Soviet Union applies little competition to the American trade market." This being so, it is strange that of all the nations in the world the United States was the last to have any dealings with the Soviet Union, that its statesmen, from the president down, were the most consistent in denouncing the Soviet Union and everything it stood for.

We shall pay President Roosevelt the compliment of saying that we do not think he believes a word of the sort of nonsense his inspired propagandists are broadcasting. But if he thinks he is pulling the wool over Comrade Stalin's eyes he is sadly mistaken. Roosevelt is a hypocrite and a deceiver, Stalin is a realist.

The Anglo-American Feud

There are thousands of young Americans and Britishers for whom the war is already over. Some of them are in the war prisoners' camps in this country. These men have done all the fighting they will do in this war. As one talks with these men he is impressed by their cheerfulness in the face of their pitiful plight. Perhaps one reason for this is the way the Japanese authorities are going out of their way to make things as comfortable and as pleasant as possible for the captives.

Most of the war prisoners seem to have thought things through in a non-emotional way following their internment. They frankly admit that although they are being well-treated they cannot say that they are optimistic regarding the outcome of the war. They want to regain their freedom more than anything else, but they realize that this war is going to be a long-drawn affair and that it will be best for them to make the best of an unfortunate turn in affairs. After coming to Japan and bearing out the Japanese side of the story, practically all of the men tell you that they can see justice in Japan's stand, that if they were Japanese they would undoubtedly have thought and done what Japan had done. Most of the men are convinced that President Roosevelt went far out of his way to plunge the United States into war. They feel that America could have remained out of the war if Roosevelt had been really a peace-loving man at heart.

One strange and rather unexpected thing at most of the prisoners' camps is that there is no love lost between the American and British war prisoners. What makes the Americans see red is the manner in which the British regard the assistance the United States gave England. The American and British war prisoners are hardly on speaking terms. The Americans keep to their side of the grounds and the British to theirs. From the way in which the two groups scowl at each other anyone can see that there is a feud. Fundamentally the reason seems to be that the Britishers look down on Americans in general.

"The trouble with these Britishers," a youthful American soldier who fought in the Philippines said, "is that far from appreciating the assistance the United States gave England, they blame us for their plight. You wouldn't believe it, would you, if I told you that some of these Britishers claim England's fighting for us and not the other way around," the young American grumbled. "After one week with them in this camp, we had enough. Keep them away from us," he added.

The British naturally have a different story: It is thus;

"The Americans talk about high ideals and principles and all that sort of thing, but they know that they have never fought for anything but money. They are quick to bewail that their allies are a lot of ungrateful people. They are sending their arms and ammunition to anyone who will fight their war for them. The Americans are ready to fight to the last Englishman, the last Russian, the last Frenchman, the last Greek, the last Belgian and, last but not least, to the last Chinese. They are proving it right now.

"The Americans are not fighting for any pretty ideals. They want the British to give the Indians their independence, but you don't see the Americans giving away any of their possessions."

When you get to the root of the Anglo-American feud it is not difficult to see that there is bad blood between the Americans and British and also, if you will think far enough ahead, why there is going to be a lot of mud-slinging between the Americans and the British after the war is actually over.

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 9, 1942

From Our Own Files

Squadrons of the Imperial Naval Air Force on February 5 staged the second air raid on Surabaya, Java Island, as the result of which they either shot down or destroyed on the ground 15 Netherlands planes and 11 American planes. They also attacked the Djimbaran airfield in Bali Island, either downing or wrecking eight enemy aircraft, states a communique issued yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Mass formations of Japanese Army aircraft, operating over Burma, in four successive raids on Mingaladon airdrome, February 6, shot down 12 out of 22 enemy planes in aerial combat, and important facilities at the airdrome also were set on fire or destroyed, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Japanese troops on the eastern coast of Dutch Borneo on January 31 stormed and occupied Tanahgrogot, a strategic point some 100 kilometers southwest of Balik Papan, reports Domei.

NEGRO IN U.S. LEADS PITIFUL LIFE DUE TO UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

While Americans Enjoy Leisurely Existence, Colored People Suffer From Overwork and Tuberculosis

By MASAAKI IYENAGA
(From the Kaizo)

Although the Negro population in the United States at the present time is placed at 12,865,118 persons, it is believed that in actuality they number more than 16,000,000 since registration in the United States is rather incomplete.

Most of the American Negro are descendants of slaves who were imported from Africa. The importation of slaves had its beginning in the days of the Spanish Colony, but even since the independence of the United States they were deemed indispensable tools for the mines and farms of America.

They were rounded up by local chiefs in the Slave Coast of Africa, kicked into tramp ships like veritable horses and cows and transported to the United States. By the early part of the 19th Century the number of slaves thus shipped into the country exceeded the 100,000 mark.

Herded into gloomy, ill-ventilated holds of the ships, the slaves were there chained to stanchions for a voyage which took months and the nauseating stench from human excretion trailed the slave ship for miles. They were in truth human cargo. What if five or ten of them died enroute—they were "just" objects of commerce to the slave-traders from the very beginning anyway. It is nothing short of amazing that those who made the slave-trade their occupation profited as much as $30,000 to $100,000 on one single voyage alone.

Sold to Highest Bidder

The slaves who were imported in this manner were brought into the slave market in New York City and there sold into slavery. Wives were wrenched away from their husbands and children were separated from their parents. They were forced to stand, chained as they were, on the auctioneer's block before the assembled throng of slave buyers and sold to the highest bidder.

The initial inspiration for the Emancipation Proclamation as proclaimed by the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, who is still worshipped by all Negroes, is said to have been given Lincoln when as a young man he first gazed upon the Negro slave market. How cruelly Negro slaves were treated at that time can readily be surmised.

On those broad cotton plantations of the South. slaves were considered to be indispensable. They were not treated as human beings. They were rather useful implements as substitutes for beasts of burden. Their very life and death as well as their all were in the hands of their masters. The old and the sick, no longer of use, were cast away. Worked to skin and bones by their masters, they were whipped freely until blood spurted should they show a recalcitrant attitude.

With the turn of the 1800's it was but natural that spontaneous revolutions broke out among the slaves at various places. Most of them ended with tragic results. "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—the story of the pitiable plight of a runaway slave as written by the noted authoress Harriet Stowe—saw publication about this time.

Finally Emancipated

As a result of the Civil War between the North and the South, the position of the Negro, legally speaking, became that of a human being. Emancipated as they were, the 4,500,000 erstwhile slaves had a freedom that was on paper alone. It was a freedom recognized on the statutes of law, but for all practical purposes they remained on the same land as of yore, and were made to work by the same masters.

Even after 20 years' time had elapsed since the Civil War, a large number of Negroes were still chained to their liabilities and were working for the large landowners.

The American people saw no reason for giving equal treatment to the Negro whom they had looked upon as slaves for such a long time. They thus excluded him from their society, making excuses as they saw fit. Although the 15th Amendment to the Constitution does not recognize any restriction to the right to vote by reason of race or color, this too was an empty provision. In some states the majority of the Negro had no education and thus could not read and lacked property as well, with the result that the Negro vote was rendered meaningless through the establishment of voting requirements. Again in other states the well-know Grandfather's Clause was created—a clause that said voting restrictions as to education and property would not be applicable to descendants of those who had the right to vote before 1867, the year of the Emancipation Proclamation. Thus, the Negro was automatically denied suffrage. From 1881 to 1907 laws discriminating the Negro in trains, street cars and schools and from participation in the jury system or in primaries were enforced.

Ku Klux Klan

The ruthless activities of the Ku Klux Klan, an opposition body to the emancipation of the Negro, was particularly fierce from the period immediately after the Civil War up to 1922. Irresponsible, unorganized and uneducated and imbued as they were with only the sense of superiority, the members of this organization, masked behind the name of the KKK, exhausted all limits to atrocities which they perpetrated.

Charging a Negro for the responsibility of a white girl bearing a child, they would drag their victim to a forest and there tar and feather him. For supposedly preventing the sale of a piece of land for a ridiculously low price, he would be whipped till the flesh on his back was ripped to shreds.

Lynching was a means of self-defense for settlers in those undeveloped days before protection from the law was adequate, but ironically enough with the progress of civilization in the United States lynching came to take on sanguinary characteristics. Negroes who met such a fate numbered 3,400 during the period from 1883 to 1939.

Let me take excerpts from Nhering's article on "Black America" which was written about lynchings in the State of Arkansas during the year 1921. The author stressed that Arkansas lynchings were but typical of those which occur in America.

The story is about a certain Negro by the name of Henry Raleigh who worked in the O.T. Craig plantation in the Mississippi county of Arkansas. He had a wife and a daughter who was six years of age.

It happened a few days before a certain Christmas. Raleigh, who had gone to get his pay, was severely beaten by the master's son, Richard. However, on Christmas Day Raleigh once more went to ask for his pay. Craig, who had just sat down to his dinner, angrily threw a stick at the Negro and yelled: "Get away."

Escapes

Just at that moment, a youth who had a bad reputation among the Negroes themselves happened upon the scene and started to fire at Raleigh at random from the rear. The terrified and enraged Raleigh snatched the rifle away from the youth and sighting Craig at that moment fired upon him and killed him. Fate would have it also that his daughter and two other children be wounded as well.

Raleigh took flight and escaped from Arkansas, but he was captured by the Texas authorities. While en route back to Arkansas, he was seized by a mob which boarded the train while it had stopped at a small town in the State of Mississippi. After overpowering the guard, the mob dragged their victim to a waiting car and made good their escape with their prey.

The following day Arkansas journals emblazoned their editions with banner headlines reading: "Raleigh's executioners announce their program," "The Negro is guilty and should receive sentence by the mob," "It's likely Raleigh will hang from a pine by this evening."

Despite such outrageous publications, the authorities took no steps whatsoever.

That same night a mob composed of 500 persons (including gentlemen as well as women and children) compelled the victim to stand on a heap of dried leaves and after dashing gasoline over him, set a torch upon the funeral pyre.

When the United States entered the war in 1917, a large number of Negro soldiers were sent to the battlefields of Europe. Disliking the idea of leading Negro soldiers personally, the American authorities asked the English and French Armies to incorporate the Negro into their legions, simultaneously requesting them to prohibit close relations between the Negroes and the soldiers as well as with French and British women.

Burn With Resentment

Resentment, of course, rankled in the breasts of Negro soldiers at the front while those at home, likewise, were touched to the quick. With the return of peace in 1919 that anger broke out in the form of clashes between the Americans and Negro soldiers who had returned from the front "to fight the battle at home." Blood was spilt in riots at Chicago, Charlestown, Knoxville, Longview, Omaha and in Washington.

Again in 1921 many Negro soldiers met death in Dallas, Independence, Springfield, Chester, Johnstown, St. Louis and in other cities.

Such was America's show of appreciation for Negroes who pledged allegiance to the United States and who gave up their lives in battle.

A certain Negro leader, writing in the Pittsburgh Courier on February 7, last year, declared in an article entitled "We Remember 1919," that it is a fallacy for Negroes to exert themselves in a war with a foreign power. The termination of the war, he declared, would see the Negro being trampled upon and kicked as was the case 23 years ago. We must not forget the Negro assassinations which occurred throughout the United States at the close of the first Great War, the Negro writer declared, adding that Negro executions in the South could not be forgotten.

In contrast to the material well-being of the American people, the Negro's life is pitiable in the majority of cases. Throughout the United States the death rate of the Negro is high. In such cities as Washington, Kansas, Norfolk, Louisville and Indiana the Negro infantile death rate is very high. Lack of sanitary facilities, malnutrition, bad housing and working mothers constitute the causes for such abnormal death rates.

Taxes paid by the Negro are not used toward bettering his health but find their way toward uplifting the living standards of peoples other than negroes. While they freely can have abundance of food, pretty clothes, cheerful music and the latest model in cars, the Negro lives on the back streets of the cities and suffers from overwork and tuberculosis. That is the essence of the claim to humanitarianism loudly shouted by Americans.

Discrimination

In the South where a great number of Negroes live, discrimination is to be found in most places where people gather, such as in hotels, barber shops, restaurants, shows and schools. The better places shut out the Negro. Discrimination goes even to restricting the use of the same rest rooms.

The well-known Negro leader, Booker T. Washington was refused admittance in vehicles by agitators while even the popular soprano, Miss Marion Anderson, is refused at hotels. Incidents of discrimination of Negroes even in the most cosmopolitan hotels of New York are not new. In Baltimore a Negro woman who tried to buy some shoes and hats in a department store was denied the chance to try them on.

A pretty Negro woman who had graduated a professional school was hired by a department store in Chicago—the employer not realizing at that time that the girl had Negro blood although she had white complexion as Negroes of mixed blood have at times. Four years later found the girl considered to be the best salesgirl on the force. But suddenly, one morning she was called into the manager's office and discharged. The manager had discovered that she was a Negro. There are countless examples such as these.

Negroes who are hired take on menial jobs as elevator boys, janitors and stable boys. They are not taken on in the sales force of stores, unless it's perfectly necessary to employ them.

It was not until after the outbreak of the first World War in 1914 that the Negro was employed in positions having some responsibility. The creation of new jobs together with the cessation in the influx of immigrants compelled the employment of the Negro.

At the present time, however, positions opened to Negroes are those which offer low salaries or are either unclean occupations or which require heavy work.

Real emancipation of the Negro can come only when the wayward Anglo-Saxon is crushed on the head with an iron hammer.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 24, No. 5 dated January 30, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Leading articles: Problems of the Wartime Diet, Wartime Structure of the National Government of China Completed, Price Policy of Chungking, Various Circumstances of the War Situation in the Pacific, and U.S. Wartime Economy Analyzed.

Koron, Vol. 6, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Way of Japan's Politics, Principal Character of Japanese Public Opinion, Increase of Productive Capacity, War and Restoration, History of War Economy, British Administration in India, Economy of India, Cultural Problem of India, Resources of India, and Racial Problem of India.

Gendai, Vol. 24, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Feature articles: Gods and Present, Advance of Technique of Tanks, Air Power and Science, Technique of Development of Mine Resources, and Characteristic of Winter Time Operations, and Spirit of Studying the Kokiji.

Shashin Shûho; a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 257 dated February 3, 1943 (in Japanese), Price 10 sen.

PRESENT WAR STRIPS BRITAIN OF INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

Dependence of Members of British Commonwealth on Mother Country Shows Marked Decrease

By KEI ITO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

It is a well-known fact that more than half of the ruling class in the administration of the Union of South Africa are the Boers. Since the Boer War in the early part of the present century, they have been making efforts to prevent the penetration of British influence and succeeded in their attempt at staving off the increase of British population, but they could do nothing with the influence of British Jews which has been penetrating the economic system of the Union. This is the reason that, although the Boer's control the political system of the Union, the economic system of that nation is still in the hands of British and that the foreign policy is liable to Aglicization. This is seen in the fact that when the second European War broke out the Hertzog Cabinet, which advocated the policy of neutrality, was upset in short order and General J. C. Smuts reappeared upon the scene as the Premier, insisting on a close cooperation with Britain.

Future Relations

Britain is now receiving an immense amount of arms and ammunition from the Union, thus stimulating the industrial world of that colony. The trouble is that after the present war, the Union of South Africa with all its tremendous war-born industrial equipment is not likely to abandon its manufacturing activities and return to the agricultural and stock breeding industries. If all the signs of the time are not misleading, it will make serious efforts to become a high powered industrial nation. When we take this into consideration, the future of Britain as an industrial nation is by no means bright.

Until the outbreak of the second European War, the Union of South Africa had been the best customer of Britain, but the present war is bound to make it a powerful industrial nation, which is able to look after its own need. Moreover, it may begin its activities to capture the foreign markets in all other parts of Africa and the regions in the neighborhood of the West Indian Sea by ousting British goods. Canada and the Union of South Africa are playing very important parts for the time being for Britain to carry on the war, but the time will come when they may be able to outshine and outdistance their mother country as industrial nations.

Eire and England

Britain regards the Irish Free State, or Eire, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but the latter is indifferent to such an assumption. It has maintained neutrality since the outbreak of the second European War, refusing to sever its diplomatic relation with Germany.

Ireland is smaller than Hokkaido, but there are two Premiers in this island, administering the two distinctly different countries. There are 32 provinces in the island, of which 26 in the southern section constitute the Eire Republic and the rest Northern Ireland which is under British protection. It is for this reason that matters concerning Eire are handled by the British Secretary of Dominions and those of Northern Ireland by the British Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

Britain's Relation With Eire

With the outbreak of the first European War, the southern section of Ireland started an independence movement, with the result that the Irish Free State was created in 1922, about four years after the conclusion of the war. On the other hand, Northern Ireland, which positively refused to join the independence movement, organized the Northern Ireland autonomous government under British sovereignty.

Since that time, the Irish Free State had maintained a comparatively peaceful relation with Britain until 1932 when Eamon de Valera started a radical movement, demanding the complete independence of the free state from Britain and as the result he became the Premier by the majority votes of the Lower House. When De Valera came into power, the relation between Britain and the Free State became, as expected, suddenly embittered.

The Valera administration, which was determined to fight out the issue with Britain, resolutely stopped paying the annual land indemnity of £5,000,000 to Britain. The annual payment of the indemnity for lands in Eire, which were owned by Britain, was agreed upon between Britain and the Irish Free State when the latter was founded in 1922. From the British point of view, it was the most important item of agreement. The refusal of Eire to meet this annual obligation aroused British landowners who demanded drastic action against Eire. Under the circumstances, the British Government imposed a prohibitive tariff on the articles imported from Eire.

To retaliate, Eire raised a tariff wall accordingly against British goods which constituted half of Eire's foreign import. This tariff war has continued several years. In December, 1937, the Irish Free State under De Valera ignored all the agreements which existed between itself and Britain and proclaimed itself an Eire Republic, promulgating a new constitution adopted by a referendum. As the result, Eire became perfectly independent in so far as domestic administration was concerned.

In the meantime, the international situation had been undergoing a rapid change, causing various affairs and incidents of international significance such as the outbreak of the Ethiopian War, the Civil War of Spain, the British expansion of military preparations and so forth. In the face of this fact, Britain had to reappraise the strategic value of Ireland and the value of utilizing the materials produced in Eire.

Present Situation

When Eire perceived that the war was inevitable, it proclaimed the maintenance of neutrality, on September 2, 1939, a day before the declaration of the war. On the other hand, Northern Ireland issued a proclamation on September 4, stating its determination to cooperate with Britain. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, the Premier of Northern Ireland proposed to De Valera joint defense of Ireland, but the latter declined to consider the matter, insisting that the unification of north and south Ireland is the matter of first and foremost necessity.

In May, 1941, when the British Government instructed the government of North Ireland to adopt a system of military conscription, De Valera strongly opposed the British project, insisting that there was a possibility for citizens of Eire residing in Northern Ireland to be sacrificed for the protection of British interests.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the British navy sustained a very heavy blow at the hands of Japan in the battle off the coast of Malay peninsula. Following this incident, a rumor was broadcast to the effect that the British authorities were contemplating a plan of making Eire offer its naval base to the American and British navies to make up for this damage. To offset this rumor, De Valera issued a statement on December 15 to the effect that Eire was determined to adhere to the policy of maintaining neutrality because the renunciation of that policy was tantamount to commiting suicide.

With the development of the present World War, the strategic position of Ireland had been growing increasingly important for Britain, and in January of last year the Anglo-American authorities landed an American army on the shore of Northern Ireland. At the same time, a rumor was circulated to the effect that Premier De Valera suggested to Britain and the United States that they might establish a naval base in Eire on condition that the American Government obtain Northern Ireland's consent for the merger with Eire. The United States was not in a position to meddle with such a delicate problem and did not take the matter into serious consideration. Whatever may be the case, Premier De Valera lodged a protest with the United States Government through the Eire Minister at Washington in February, 1942, stating that the presence of the American army at Northern Ireland threatens the peace of Eire.

This aggravated relations between Eire and Northern Ireland, and the latter took drastic steps for the control of fifth column activities of the former within its boundaries. In June, the Eire Lower House openly deliberated on a bill for the establishment of the central national bank and the departure from the British pound sterling bloc.

Two months later, a serious incident occurred in Northern Ireland when seven radical members of the ultra anti-British faction in Eire killed policemen. The criminals were immediately arrested and sentenced to death in September. With this incident as a turning point, the relation between Eire and Britain became all the more aggravated, the members of all the ultra anti-British party resorting to direct action against the British, staging demonstrations and demanding the withdrawal of the American army from Northern Ireland. The situation has been growing very dangerous, and if it continues for long it is bound to have an undesirable effect upon Britain which is engaged in a desperate war.

Eire and United States

The relation between Ireland and America has been of a long standing. Before the American continents were discovered it was said that fishermen on the western coasts of Ireland often saw an unknown land while out in the open sea. This led Columbus to stop at

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